

VOL. XLIX

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

No. 2

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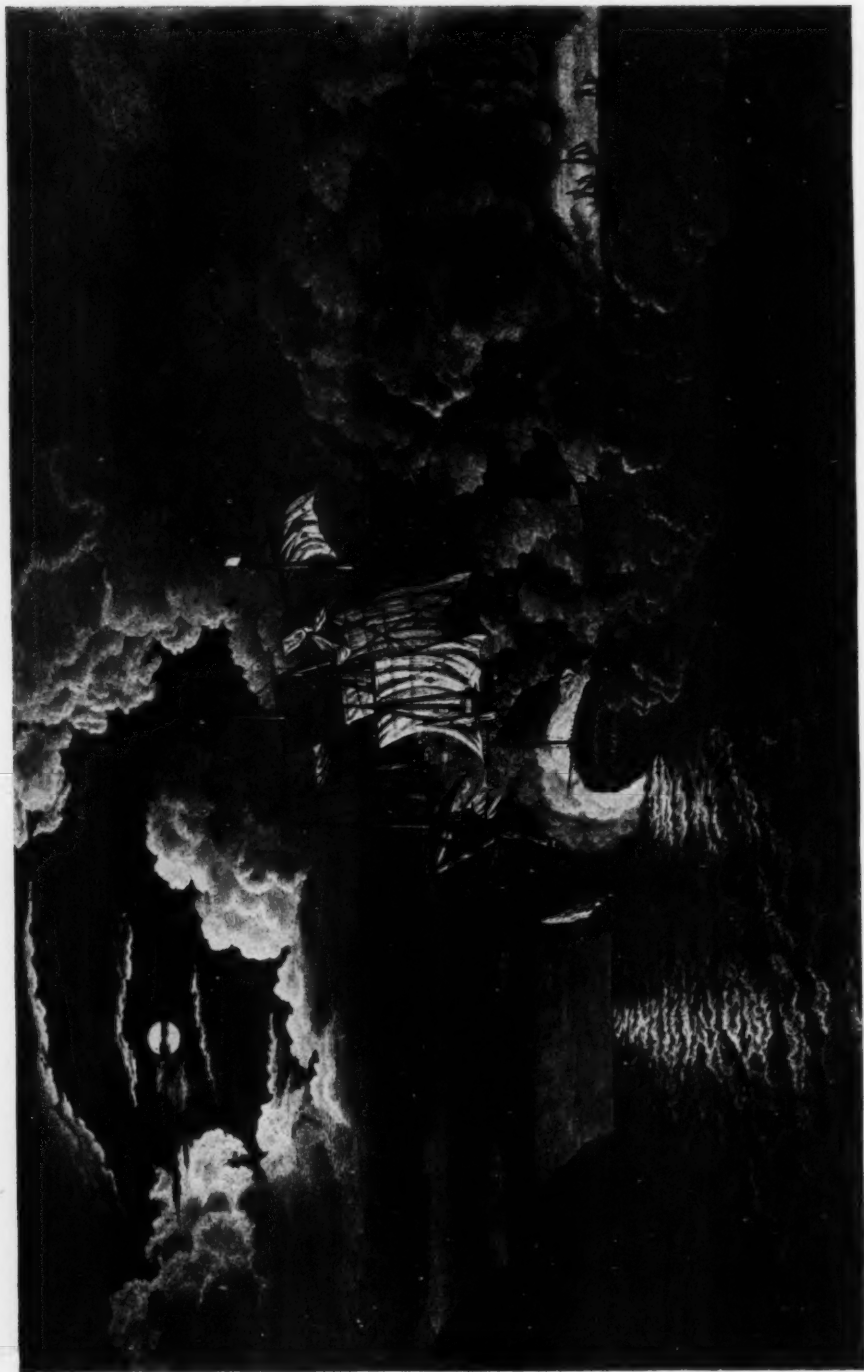
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Mrs. AMOS G. DRAPER, Editor and Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Miss FLORENCE G. FINCH, Chm. of Magazine Committee, 237 West End Ave., New York City.
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By D. Serres, Royal Academy, Painter to his Majesty.
A Forgotten Naval Battle Fought off Ferrol, Spain, December 12, 1782.

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. XLIX. No. 2

AUGUST, 1916

Whole No. 289

Our Sea Forces of the Revolution

A series of articles describing newly discovered sea battles and other important historical data of the Revolution.

(A copy of the first seven chapters of this series will be sent to any United States postoffice address on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address: "Secretary's Office, American History League, 311 50th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

CHAPTER VIII.

A FORGOTTEN NAVAL BATTLE

A naval battle between an allied French-American squadron and the British dreadnought Mediator took place off Ferrol, at the northwestern extremity of Spain, on December 12, 1782 (more than a year after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown) which seems to have escaped mention in American official documents or historical records. The only account we have of it is that given by the English commander himself, more than a century ago, and which, fortunately, has been preserved.

In many respects it was one of the most spectacular sea fights of the Revolution in that it lasted all day and, with the light of a full moon, was continued until about 10 o'clock that night. It was witnessed by thousands of Spaniards, who crowded the bold headlands around Ferrol harbor in eager anticipation of the outcome. The number of men actually engaged in this battle was almost as large as those who took a direct part in John Paul Jones' famous struggle off Flam-

borough Head, September 23, 1779. Furthermore, this engagement off Ferrol most conclusively demonstrated (even at that early day) the advantages of concentrating naval force in a single dreadnought when opposed to a larger force divided among smaller craft.

According to English records, the allied squadron consisted of the American 24-gun ship Alexander, Captain Gregory (probably the privateer Alexander commissioned by the State of New York in 1781), manned by 102 men; the 14-gun brig Amiable (probably the Amiable Eunice, Captain W. Pearson, commissioned as a privateer from Massachusetts in 1782), manned by 70 men; the French 36-gun frigate l'Eugene, Captain Le Baudin, manned by 133 men; the French 28-gun corvette Dauphin Royal, manned by 120 men, and the French transport Ménagerie, Captain de Toligne, manned by 212 men and rated at 34 guns. It is recorded, however, that the Ménagerie was armed "en flute," that is, her guns had been landed so as to make room for the troops she was transporting. This would

make the total force of the allied squadron 102 guns and 637 men. Opposed to this force was the 44-gun English ship *Mediator*, Captain James Luttrell, manned by 260 men. The *Mediator* was a "dreadnought" of her day, and while she carried only forty-four guns as opposed to the one hundred and two of the allies, the difference in numbers was almost, if not fully, offset by the fact that the *Mediator* had cannon of much larger calibers than those carried by the Americans and the Royal Dauphin and, possibly, by *l'Eugene*.

Ferrol, at that time, was one of the few European ports which American war craft could enter with any reasonable degree of certainty that they would be permitted by the local officials to leave again. This, doubtless, accounts for the presence of the *Alexander* and *Amiable* in that vicinity on December 12th, 1782. For a week or more the *Mediator* had been thrashing around the Bay of Biscay "on His Majesty's service." Without doubt, Captain Luttrell had hovered off Ferrol in the hope of "meeting an enemy."

During the night of December 11-12 the *Mediator* had tacked on and off the port of Ferrol. Thick weather had prevented the detection of any strange sails, but "at seven o'clock in the morning," December 12th, the mist lifted and Luttrell found himself in the presence of five "sails" which, on discovering the *Mediator*, promptly shortened canvas, reduced to topsails and formed in line of battle. They were the allied French-American squadron and formed in the following order: *L'Eugene*, the *Amiable*, the *Ménagerie*, the *Alexander* and the Dauphin Royal—from which it will be seen that the Yankee craft were destined to be in the "thick of the fight."

With true English pluck, in attacking what must have seemed to him a substantially superior force, Captain Luttrell headed his ship directly for the imposing line of battle. It is true that he had the advantage of the weather-gage, but his force being confined to a single ship, he was compelled to approach his foes head-

on, which exposed him to a raking fire, which the French-Americans did not fail to subject him to as soon as he came within gunshot.

To make matters worse for the *Mediator* the wind began to fail, so she was exposed to a galling fire much longer than, ordinarily, would have been the case. Luttrell, however, "steadily" returned the fire and by 10:30 A. M. broke through the hostile line, delivering a raking fire from each of his broadsides. At this point Captain Luttrell complimented the *Alexander* with his undivided attention and, in the course of half an hour, compelled her to strike her colors.

As is frequently the case in allied forces, the *Alexander* seems to have received little or no support from the other vessels of the squadron, for Luttrell recorded that by 11 A. M. the "*Mediator* compelled her [*the Alexander*] to strike; the other vessels fleeing." The English were an hour and a half in transferring the American prisoners to the *Mediator* and in placing a prize crew aboard the *Alexander*, after which they made sail in chase of the remaining vessels of the squadron, which were then sailing in different directions to escape. Luttrell selected the *Ménagerie*, which was endeavoring to gain the harbor of Ferrol; but, owing to the light breeze prevailing at the time, it was five o'clock before he came within long gunshot of the fleeing Frenchman. A running fight was maintained until ten o'clock that night, when the *Ménagerie* surrendered.

On the following morning (there having been little or no wind during the night) Luttrell discovered the *Amiable* and the Dauphin Royal in the offing, endeavoring to make Ferrol, but, as he now had only 190 men of his crew left (after manning his prizes) and had 340 prisoners in his own ship, he gave over the chase and headed for England. In his official report he gave the *Alexander's* casualties as being six men killed and nine wounded, and the losses in the *Ménagerie* as four killed and eight wounded. As to his own casualties he declared that "the enemy

having directed their fire chiefly at the masts and rigging of the *Mediator*, not a man was hurt."

A number of cases occurred in the course of the Revolution where prisoners "rose" on their captors in an effort to regain control of their craft. Notable among these was the conspiracy among the foreigners in the crew of the American frigate *Alliance* to capture that vessel in 1779, when she was conveying Lafayette to France. That attempt was a complete failure. Completely successful, however, was the effort of the officers and crew of the little American cruiser *Lexington* to overpower the English crew in that craft, as described in a preceding chapter of this series. There was no instance, however, that equaled in daring the plan formed (and partially carried out) by Captain Gregory of the *Alexander* when he was a prisoner aboard the *Mediator* for the capture of that formidable ship.

Gregory had not long been aboard the *Mediator* when he realized that there were nearly twice as many prisoners in that ship as there were members of her crew—and there he saw his opportunity. He acted with swiftness and decision.

By some means, not revealed in the English records, Gregory managed to get into communication with the American and French prisoners, and arranged with them to "rise" on the ship on the night of December 14th—only two days after the battle. How Gregory contrived to secure a pistol and to secrete gunpowder in his "cot," the English account fails to explain. We know, however, that he not only did these things but also loaded one of the *Mediator's* maindeck guns. The firing of this gun at midnight, December 14-15, was to be the signal for the prisoners to "rise" and overpower the officers and crew of the *Mediator*.

At the appointed time, this gun was discharged. It was the plan of the conspirators to have this gun fired so as to give an impression that an explosion had taken place and that the ship was on fire

—fire then being one of the enemies most feared by seamen. In order to secure this effect, all the gunports had been closed and the battery guns pointed inward. The report of this gun, discharged within the narrow and confined space of the gundeck, was terrific, and it produced the effect desired, namely, causing the English to believe that an explosion had taken place and that the ship was on fire.

Owing to the difficulty of making the French prisoners fully understand what was expected of them, they failed to "rise" when the gun was fired. Apparently it was the same difficulty that prevented the French consorts of the *Alexander* coming to her assistance when the *Mediator* so gallantly pierced the battle line of the allied squadron in the battle of December 12th. Certain it is that the French and American prisoners failed to respond to the signal gun. The English record states that "on the night of December 14, Captain Luttrell was alarmed by a violent explosion and the cry of fire. Gregory had fired one of the lower deck guns as a signal in a plot for the prisoners to rise and take the *Mediator*."

Luttrell at once sent what remained of his crew to quarters and placed extra sentinels over the hatchways. It was then found that the gratings had mysteriously disappeared, and in their absence capstan bars were lashed over the hatchways, thus preventing the prisoners from gaining the deck. Luttrell records: "This desperate scheme was prevented without bloodshed. Upon examination, some powder and a pistol were found in Gregory's cot, with other corroborative circumstances, which led to prove that he was the principal concerned. Gregory and some others were confined in irons during the remainder of the passage to England."

Readers of American history know that 940 Americans, with few if any cannon, were engaged in the battle of Cowpens—generally regarded as one of the most brilliant successes of our land forces

in the Revolution. But it is doubtful if many knew that 637 allied French and Americans, handling more than a hundred cannon, had this all-day battle with the British dreadnought Mediator.

In the frontispiece, illustrating this battle, the *Amiable* is shown at the extreme right hand with both her topmasts carried away. Immediately behind her is the *Alexander*, with her main topmast shot off. The Mediator is represented as being in close action with the *Ménagerie* at ten o'clock at night. The illustration is from an engraving made from the original painting, now in England. The artist was D. Serres, of the Royal Academy, and "Marine Painter to his Majesty." It was painted in 1783, probably from descriptions given by Captain Luttrell.

CHAPTER IX.

BIDDLE'S NOBLE SACRIFICE

On the 7th of March, 1778, occurred one of the noblest acts of heroism recorded in modern naval history. New light has been discovered on the subject from records unearthed in England which show, not only that the Americans performed one of the most heroic deeds in the annals of the sea, but that the British commander sacrificed what, for the moment, seemed to be his own personal interests, in order to rescue four American sailors.

With a view to seizing a large quantity of military stores on the island of Tobago, in the southern West Indies, an expedition was fitted out at Charleston, South Carolina, and sailed early in February, 1778. Captain Nicholas Biddle of the Continental navy was in supreme command, having his flag on the new 32-gun frigate *Randolph*. Accompanying him were the South Carolina cruiser *General Moultrie* of 18 guns, the *Notre Dame* of 16 guns, the *Polly* of the same force, the *Fair American* of 14 guns, and an armed schooner.

While Tobago was the main objective of this expedition, Biddle had been in-

structed to attack and capture, if possible, the English 32-gun frigate *Carrysford*, the 20-gun sloop *Perseus*, the 16-gun sloop *Hichinbrook*, and a British privateer which had been cruising for some time off the South Carolinian coast. Failing to meet these war craft, after a search of several weeks, Biddle, while about one hundred and fifty miles east of Barbadoes, fell in with the English 64-gun ship of the line *Yarmouth*, Captain Nicholas Vincent—afterward Admiral.

This was between five and six o'clock on the afternoon of March 7, 1778. Biddle immediately realized the hopelessness of his scattered force contending against this dreadnaught and, signaling his consorts to make sail in flight, he boldly stood down to engage the *Yarmouth* single-handed—hoping to detain her sufficiently long to enable the remainder of the American squadron to escape under cover of the oncoming night. We better appreciate the audacity of Biddle's act when we remember that, not only did the *Yarmouth* carry twice as many guns as the *Randolph*, but the cannon in the ship of the line were of much heavier calibers than those aboard the American craft.

The results of Biddle's heroic act are well known. After struggling for nearly an hour against her giant adversary, the *Randolph* was blown up by a shot that penetrated her magazine—and 311 of her complement of 315 officers and men perished. The "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava has been made famous by a poem; the "charge" of Biddle's "Three Hundred" is scarcely known, yet the former was a failure while the latter accomplished its object—all the other American vessels (excepting the armed schooner) escaping. More than half of the "Six Hundred" at Balaklava survived that awful ordeal; only four of Biddle's 315 men survived. The charge of those horsemen on the enemy's guns was "a blunder"; Biddle advanced with a calm determination to sacrifice his ship and men in order to save the re-

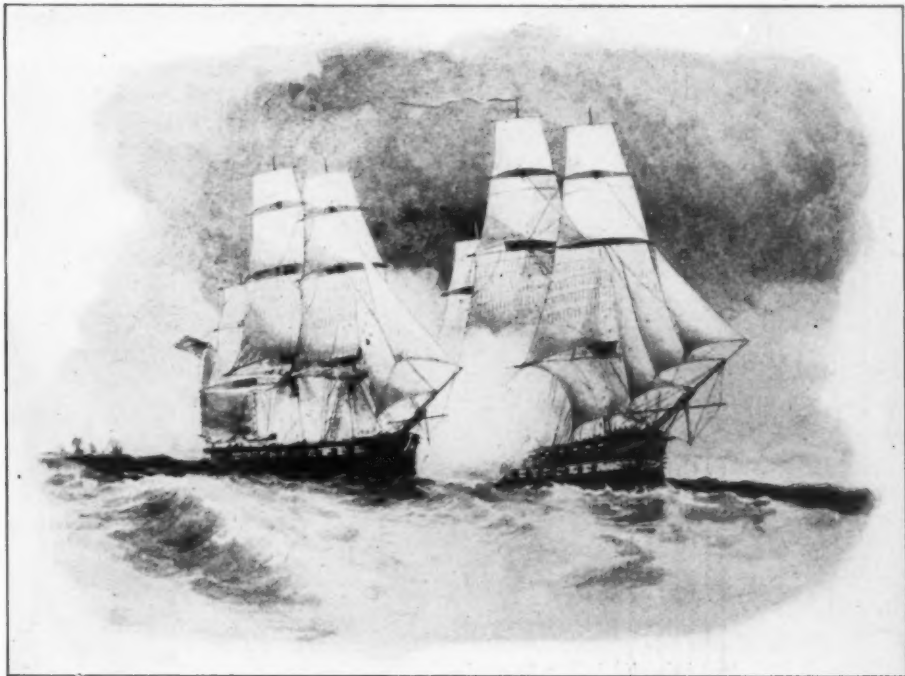
mainder of his squadron—and he succeeded.

Some years later, when Captain Vincent had become an Admiral, he authorized an account of this action which was published on a single sheet of paper, containing about 1,200 words. A copy of this account has been found and gives additional details of the action, besides throwing new light on the fate of the four Americans who survived the explosion. This account says that "the damage the Yarmouth received in her masts, sails and rigging was prodigious and she had five men killed and twelve wounded. A great variety of articles were thrown into her—one, an entire American ensign, which was not even singed or torn."

From this account it appears that the explosion in the Randolph took place "between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night." The four American survivors were stationed at a gun in Biddle's cabin,

and when the magazine exploded they were blown out of the windows into the sea. They managed to collect a few spars, which they bound together with rope and in that way formed a raft.

An extract from the Vincent account will show how an act of humanity on the part of the British commander was richly rewarded. As has been stated, the Randolph blew up between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night, March 7th. "On the following Thursday the Yarmouth, being in chase of a ship [supposed to be an American] steering about west, the man at the mast head called down to the officer on the quarter deck that he saw something on the water, abaft the beam, but could not tell what to make of it. A question immediately arose: What was to be done? If the Yarmouth hauled up to see what it was, there would be little or no chance of coming up with her [the chase] before dark. Humanity, however, pleaded for it and prevailed.



The Randolph Engaging the Yarmouth

Note: At the extreme left of the picture the other vessels of Biddle's squadron are seen escaping while the little Randolph is fighting his giant adversary

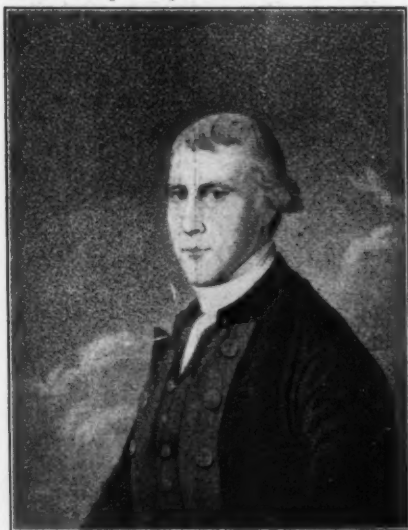
Accordingly she hauled her wind and by the help of a spy-glass, discovered four men, who seemed to be standing on the water; for what supported them was not at first visible. In two or three hours she got up to the little float on which they stood, and brought them on board.

"The captain and officers were greatly surprised to find they belonged to the ship that was blown up the preceding Saturday. So they had been five whole nights and nearly as many days floating on the waves, and buried alive, as it were, under the vault of heaven. Being young and hardy, they did not appear much discomposed when they came on the quarter deck. They said they were not hungry, although they had not eaten anything, but [were] thirsty and very sleepy. A basin of tea, however, and a hammock to each perfectly restored them in a few hours. When they arose, the only complaint they had was that of their feet being greatly swollen, by having been so long in the water. The account they gave of themselves was only this—that they were quartered in the captain's cabin and [were] thrown into the water

without receiving any hurt. But they could give no account by what accident the ship blew up.

"Being good swimmers, they got hold of some spars and rope with which they made the raft on which they were found. And, providentially for them, they picked up a blanket, which served them as a reservoir of water; for during the time they were on the raft, there fell a few showers of rain, of which they saved as much as they could in their blanket, sucking it from time to time which, no doubt, preserved all their lives.

"On the arrival of the Yarmouth, two days after, at Barbadoes, proper officials came on board in order to take the depositions of these four men, respecting the blowing up of the ship, etc., and particularly as to the number of men on board her when the action began. For without a certificate to this purpose, the Treasurer of the navy had no authority to pay the head-money allowed by the Government, which is five pounds a head and which, on this occasion, came to £1,575. Thus this little act of humanity seems to have been rewarded. They deposed that the ship which blew up was called the *Randolph* of thirty-six guns, twenty-six of which were 12-pounders, and her complement of men three hundred and fifteen. The other ship was called *General Moutray* [Moultrie]. But the number of her guns or her complement of men, or of the force of the three brigs, Admiral Vincent told the writer of this account, he could not precisely ascertain. The schooner was [made] a prize." In a foot note the writer of the above account states that, afterward, it was learned that the "merchantman" the *Yarmouth* was chasing when the four men on the raft were discovered, was a British West Indiaman—so Captain Vincent suffered no pecuniary loss when he gave up the chase in the cause of humanity. On the contrary, the four men secured for him the depositions necessary for him to receive the £1,575 "head-money" allowed by the Admiralty.



*Captain Nicholas Biddle, U. S. N., who sacrificed himself in order that the remaining vessels of his squadron might escape.
From the original painting.*

CHAPTER X.

OUR LEXINGTON OF THE SEA

Lexington, whence came the "shot heard round the world," was the scene of a battle generally regarded as the beginning of armed resistance to British rule in the original thirteen colonies. That battle took place April 19, 1775, but some time in the same month (whether before or after the 19th is not now known) a shot was fired in Martha's Vineyard which, also, would have been "heard round the world" had a poet of Emerson's ability taken it for a theme.

Some time in April, 1775, the English armed schooner *Volante*, tender to the English frigate *Scarborough*, put into Martha's Vineyard in quest of provisions and fuel-wood. Surmising the *Volante's* errand, Captain N. Smith of Massachusetts called on the men of Martha's Vineyard to go out and capture the king's vessel. Soon a number of armed men (about sixty or almost as many as the number of Americans engaged in the battle of Lexington) put off in whale boats, mounting three swivels, and captured the *Volante*.

What might be called the real "Lexington of the Sea," however, occurred at Machias, Maine. On June 2, 1775, there

arrived at that port the British cutter *Margaretta*, commanded by Lieutenant Moore of the royal navy, who had as his first officer Midshipman Stillingfleet. With the *Margaretta*, and under her protection, came two 80-ton coasting vessels owned by Ichabod Jones of Boston. These vessels, having Jones aboard one of them, came from Boston for the purpose of securing lumber for the erection of barracks and defenses for the British army in that city. The *Margaretta* was armed with four 3-pounders and fourteen swivels (a formidable armament in those days for a vessel of her size) and was manned by thirty-six men. Machias, at that period, was on the extreme outskirts of civilization and, probably, had fewer than one hundred men in the village and outlying settlements.

Rumors, not as yet confirmed, had reached Machias regarding Lexington and Concord, so, when Moore demanded lumber (offering to pay for it in provisions and domestic supplies, of which the villagers were sorely in need) the inhabitants refused to supply it, as they believed it was to be used in the defense of Boston against the patriot army then besieging that place. They held a secret meeting at a point where a brook crosses the main road leading to Machias, and decided to resort to arms, if necessary.



"O'Brien's Brook" near Machias, Maine, where the patriots met and determined on armed resistance to royal authority. From a photograph.

In Machias, at that time, lived a family that nobly reflected the "Spirit of '76." The head of the family was Morris O'Brien, who had sailed from Dublin, Ireland, in 1740 and had settled in Scarboro—then within the boundaries of Massachusetts. Twenty years later he moved to Machias, where he built a saw-mill. Living with him in Machias, at the time of the *Margaretta's* arrival, were his six sons: Jeremiah, Gideon, John, William, Dennis and Joseph.

With a view to placating the villagers, Lieutenant Moore and Ichabod Jones, on Sunday, June 11th, attended services in the unfinished meeting-house. John O'Brien, when he saw the "strangers" enter the place of worship, took a seat directly behind the British officer, intending to seize him should a signal of attack be given—for by this time the inhabitants had decided to resist the demand for lumber by force, if necessary, and had sent to the surrounding settlements for reinforcements.

In the course of the service, however, Moore happened to look out the window and observing men bearing arms crossing the river on logs (some of the reinforcements that had been sent for) surmised their hostile intent. He leaped over the benches of the meeting-house, jumped out the window and made his way to the *Margaretta*. Ichabod Jones escaped, in the confusion of the moment, and concealed himself in the woods for several days until forced by hunger to surrender himself.

On regaining his craft, Moore fired a few shots over the village, with a view to intimidating the inhabitants, and then moved the *Margaretta* down the river to await further developments.

That the attack on the *Margaretta* was as spontaneous as the resistance made by the men at Lexington to the advance of the British troops on Concord was spirited is clearly shown in a letter dated "Washington City, April 23, 1818," written by Joseph Wheaton (one of the participants in the attack on the *Margaretta*)

and addressed to Gideon O'Brien, the aforementioned son of Morris O'Brien.

Wheaton records: "On Monday morning [June 12th] the people got together at Scott's [wharf], the schooner [the *Margaretta*] in view. Your brother Dennis and myself were standing on the wharf by ourselves when I said to him:

" 'Dennis, let us go and take that schooner.'

" 'How will you do it?' said Dennis.

"I said, 'We can take Job Harris' sloop, get the people on board her; the sloop will out-sail the *Margaretta*. We can board her and take her.'

" 'With all my heart,' said Dennis.

"We then called to our aid two youths and renewed the proposition, to which they agreed. We four immediately stepped into a boat and went on board of Job Harris' sloop and demanded him to take the sloop to Scott's Wharf which, with some little opposition, was effected. So soon as we stepped on shore and gained the bank before Scott's house, we four took off our hats and gave three cheers. When your brother Jeremiah stepped forward, yourself and brother John, and called upon the people to undertake the enterprise; to which all consented—who, with one impulse collected the arms, three rounds of loose powder and balls, a number of axes, several hay-forks, took on board one barrel of water, a small bag of bread and a few pieces of pork, and made ready to pursue the *Margaretta*."

This reference to only "three rounds of loose powder" emphasizes the heroism of the Weston girls, who contributed in no small degree to the success of this spirited affair. At that period powder was exceedingly scarce in the rebelling colonies—it having been claimed on high authority that the battle of Bunker Hill was lost by the Americans owing to the exhaustion of their scanty supply of that article.

As we have seen, the people of Machias, contemplating a forcible refusal to supply the enemy with lumber,

had sent to the surrounding settlements for reinforcements. In one of these pioneer "clearings" lived Josiah Weston, who responded so promptly to the call to arms that he forgot his powder horn. His 17-year-old wife, Hannah, to whom he had been married only six months, noticed the oversight after her husband's departure and with the aid of her husband's sister, Rebecca, only fifteen years old, determined to carry the powder to Machias.

The bag of powder in the Weston home weighed forty pounds, and with this burden the heroic women started out for the scene of impending conflict. "There were no roads or bridges," records a local chronicler, and the two girls followed spots on trees, coming out on Machias river where Whitneyville now is, and followed the river to Machias." The perilous journey of many miles of these two girls through the almost unbroken wilderness of Maine, exposed not only to the entangling impediments of intricate underbrush and bridgeless streams, but to possible attacks from wild beasts and treacherous Indians, ranks them with "Moll" Pitcher, Deborah Sampson and other heroines of the Revolution. Their arrival at Machias with forty pounds of powder contributed most substantially to the success of our "Lexington of the Sea."

So suddenly had the attack on the *Margaretta* been determined upon that the patriots did not even consider the important matter of selecting a leader until they had actually begun the pursuit of the king's vessel. Wheaton records: "The captain of the *Margaretta*, observing the movements of our people, going to and from the sloop, by his spyglass, got his schooner under weigh and proceeded down the river; and, on passing the high point of land, some person fired at the schooner which occasioned her to fire, and by which she carried away her boom.

"When she [the *Margaretta*] reached Holmes' Bay, she met with a sloop commanded by Robert Avery [of Norwich,

Connecticut]. From her the captain [Moore] took the boom and, as soon as it was rigged, our sloop came in sight of the *Margaretta*, when she made sail and stood to sea for Boston with Captain Avery on board and his boat in tow.

"Our crew in chase chose, with one voice, Jeremiah O'Brien commander, who arranged our men in ranks across the deck, from the windlass aft; and thus formed and posted, stood ready for action.

"In a short time the *Margaretta* began to cut away boats and, finding we gained upon her, they cut away all our three boats and commenced a heavy fire in quick succession. A man named McNeal took our wall-piece [a gun too heavy to be fired off-hand, and so had to be rested on a 'wall' or support of some kind], the only one we had. While resting it on the bitts of the windlass to take aim, he received a swivel ball in his forehead and fell. A man named Knight took up the wall-piece, as it fell from the hand of McNeal, and fired it, and wounded the man at the helm of the *Margaretta*."

All this time the sloop containing the attacking Americans was approaching the *Margaretta* "head-on," so as to be exposed to a raking fire from the Englishman's entire broadside. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Jeremiah O'Brien pluckily held his course, determined to overtake the king's vessel and board her.

Slowly but steadily the Americans drew closer to the enemy, and soon the sloop's bowsprit began to pass over the *Margaretta's* quarter. At this critical moment, John O'Brien jumped aboard the enemy's deck. At the same instant the sloop's cutwater bumped against the schooner's quarter with such force as to cause the sloop to recoil and gather stern-board, thus separating the two craft. This left John O'Brien alone on the Englishman's quarter deck—cut off both from retreat or support from his companions.

About this moment seven of the *Mar-*



Jeremiah O'Brien's Birthplace. From a photograph.

garetta's men fired at the lone American on their quarter deck but, aiming too hurriedly, all of them missed their target; thereupon they advanced upon O'Brien with fixed bayonets. Realizing the hopelessness of opposing superior numbers, O'Brien leaped into the sea and swam to the sloop which, by that time, had drifted nearly one hundred feet away.

Meantime, Jeremiah O'Brien had noted his brother's extreme peril and made every effort to come to his assistance. In a short time the sloop was maneuvered so as to regain her position close by the *Margaretta*, and Wheaton records: "Our bowsprit took the shrouds of the schooner, running through her mainsail, when Captain Moore put a hand grenade among us. But the moment our sloop's bow struck the schooner's side, I believe you led the boarders, for I am sure I was near you. Captain Moore was shot down with two balls in his breast, the second officer [Midshipman Stillingfleet, who ran below and secreted himself] wounded or much frightened. Robert Avery was killed. When all was

quiet and order restored, I ran up the shrouds and cut the pennant halyards from the crosstrees and brought them down. Your brother Jeremiah took down the ensign."

For this truly brilliant affair the Colonial Council, then in session at Cambridge, Mass., tendered a vote of thanks to Jeremiah O'Brien, gave the custody of his prizes to him and commissioned him a captain in the Massachusetts State Marine. Of the sixty Americans who took part in this "Lexington of the Sea," two were killed and five were wounded, while of the *Margaretta's* people five were killed and nine were wounded. Of the seventy Americans participating in the land battle of Lexington, seven were killed and ten were injured, while the British casualties in that engagement were one killed and "one or two wounded."

Of the six sons of Morris O'Brien it is definitely known that at least four of them took part in the attack on the *Margaretta*, namely: Jeremiah, Gideon, John and Dennis—and it is believed that the

remaining two, William and Joseph, also were participants. Morris O'Brien himself, then sixty years old, pleaded to be allowed to join in the attack. He urged that his previous military services entitled him to recognition—he and Benjamin Foster being the only men in Machias at that period who had ever had active service in the army. They had taken part in the expedition against Louisburgh. Owing to his age, however, the O'Brien "boys" insisted that their father remain on shore.

But "the old man" was not to be balked in his desire to "fight for liberty." He did what he considered the next best thing. After the two Machias vessels had got under sail and were standing down the river in pursuit of the *Margarretta*, Morris O'Brien enlisted the services of the only "surgeon" then in the village and, getting into a small sailing craft, followed the attacking sloops so the "docthor might be handy by should any of the lads get hur-ted."

CHAPTER XI.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS ON THE OCEAN

In the earlier chapters of this series mention was made of the capture of ten British vessels off Nova Scotia, of thirty-one English transports and storeships that endeavored to make Boston harbor between November 13, 1775, and March 17, 1776, of the seizure of Hamilton, Bermuda, and of the capture of the island of New Providence in the Bahamas—the last named expedition, in many respects rivaling in importance and exceeding in success, the American invasion of Canada in the winter of 1775-76. But, aside from these larger operations, there were many sea battles fought by the Americans in the years 1775 and 1776 which contributed substantially to the ultimate success of the Cause—particularly in supplying the colonists with much needed supplies.

It was on the night of June 17-18, 1776, that one of the most remarkable

sea battles of the Revolution took place—a battle in which the Americans captured three hundred soldiers belonging to one of the best British regiments in America. The British army had evacuated Boston only a short time before, March 17, 1776, and as news traveled slowly in those days, British transports and storeships continued to make for Boston harbor.

Two of these transports, the *Howe* and *Annabella*, heavily armed and having on board two hundred troops of the 71st Regiment, were "feeling their way" in a dense fog, early on the morning of June 17th, in an effort to reach Boston. They encountered the Massachusetts State cruiser *Lee*, Captain Daniel Waters, and three small New England privateers. A running fight immediately took place which resulted in the transports taking refuge in Nantasket Roads.

That evening the Americans fell in with the Massachusetts State cruiser *Defense*, Captain Seth Harding. The *Defense* had sailed from Plymouth that morning and, being attracted by the sound of cannon-fire, Harding had come upon the scene to investigate. A plan of action was quickly arranged by the American commanders, and at eleven o'clock that night the *Defense* boldly ran into the Roads, took a position between the transports within pistol shot and called on them to strike their colors.

"Ay, ay—I'll strike," replied Major Menzies, who commanded the British troops aboard the transports, and with that, the English delivered their broadsides. This elicited a prompt response from the Americans and a heavy cannonading was maintained for an hour, when the British called for quarter. In this action the Americans had none killed and only nine wounded. The enemy had eighteen killed and a larger number wounded—Major Menzies being among the former. Among the prisoners was Lieutenant Campbell who, shortly afterward, was exchanged and was again captured by our sea forces. Again being

exchanged, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and distinguished himself in the Southern campaign against General Greene.

On the morning following the capture of the *Howe* and *Annabella*, the Americans discovered another sail in the offing to which they gave chase and soon captured another transport, the *John and George*, carrying six guns and having on board one hundred soldiers from the same regiment. Thus three hundred troops, belonging to one of the best English regiments in America, were captured by our sea forces—not counting the original crews of these transports.

Aboard the *Annabella* were "extra" suits of British uniforms, and it might be well, at this point, to correct a misapprehension that occurred in the first number of this series. In reference to the capture of ten thousand suits of British uniforms in the *Mellish*, it was stated that "It is not likely that these uniforms were worn by any considerable number of our troops." From material brought to light since the publication of the first number of this series, it seems likely that these British uniforms were worn by a considerable number of our soldiers; and that some of the suits, at least, not being dyed so as to change their original colors, served an unexpectedly good purpose in trapping a British spy.

It will be remembered that the *Mellish* was captured on November 13, 1776, by the Continental 24-gun cruiser *Alfred*, Captain John Paul Jones, while off Cape Canso. The *Mellish* arrived in Boston early in December of the same year. From colonial records now in the hands of the writer, it seems highly probable that part of these uniforms were worn by Connecticut troops. On February 15,

1777, only a few weeks after the *Mellish's* arrival in Boston, the Governor and Council of Connecticut ordered four of the eight regiments then being raised in that state "to be clothed with red coats brought in a prize vessel, [and now] in the hands of Dr. Sam'l Gray, of Windham and Col. S. [B.] Webb at Wethersfield." As the *Mellish* has the only American record we know of for bringing any considerable number of British uniforms, it seems highly probable that the above mentioned military suits were purchased for at least four of the Connecticut regiments.

We have further evidence that these British uniforms were worn by some of the Continental troops. Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., in an article says: "When Sir Henry Clinton stormed Forts Montgomery and Clinton, on the Hudson, in October, 1777, he sent one Daniel Taylor with a message to Burgoyne, in a silver bullet, announcing the fact. At New Britain, back of West Point, he fell in with a picket guard of Colonel Samuel B. Webb's Third Connecticut Continental infantry, under Lieutenant Howe, who were clothed in red coats, captured in a British transport, and which, for need of clothing, there had not been time to dye blue. Deceived by their appearance, and being informed they belonged to 'Clinton's forces' he [Taylor] made known his character. He was sent before a General Court Martial as a spy, duly convicted, sentenced and executed under the orders of Brigadier-General George Clinton, of the American Army." In view of the scarcity of clothing material in the American colonies at that period, it seems likely that all of these captured uniforms (either dyed or in their original colors) were worn by our troops.

(The Daughters of the American Revolution are very fortunate in being able to secure the privilege of having these interesting articles on "Our Sea Forces" published in the magazine. They will appear consecutively for the rest of the year, and contain much valuable material—never before published—in regard to the part the Navy played in the Revolution.—Editor.)

State Conferences

KANSAS

The eighteenth annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas was held in Wichita, Kansas, March 29, 30 and 31 with the Eunice Sterling Chapter as hostess.

On Wednesday, March 29 at 1.30 o'clock a meeting of the Board of Management was held at the Young Women's Christian Association Boarding Home where all the sessions convened, and at 2.30 p. m. the State Regent, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, entered the auditorium, took her place as presiding officer on the platform and called the conference to order. This meeting was of a semi-social nature and after the invocation and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, there were addresses of welcome by Mayor O. H. Bently who spoke on "Preparedness," by the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. W. E. Stanley, and by the Reverend A. M. Brodie. Mrs. Milo D. McKee, Regent of the Newton Chapter, responded to these greetings for the State D. A. R. Her address was followed by the State Regent with an address on Patriotic Education and Preparedness and informal talks by the State Officers.

That evening a reception to state officers and members of the Conference and visiting Daughters was held at the Hotel Eaton.

The real business of the Conference began on Thursday morning at 9.30 a. m. sharp, and after the invocation and a brief musical program, copies of the new flag ritual were distributed by Mrs. C. W. Bitting, State chairman on Patriotic Education, and read.

The reports of the state chairmen of the National committees, and of the state committees filled the morning session. Preparedness and Prevention of Desecration of the Flag were the chief notes of the gathering. In regard to Flag

Desecration it has been found that much of it is done in actual ignorance of the law and the chairman of the committee was glad to report that in almost every case her protest brought an apology, and the misuse of the flag discontinued. There is still much to be done in this work by the D. A. R., as ignorance of the law cannot be regarded as sufficient excuse, therefore the Kansas Daughters are urging the distribution of the Flag Code and have already placed many thousands in schools and public buildings. Both the committees on Patriotic Education and To Prevent Desecration of the Flag have been especially active and their reports to the Conference were of particular interest. Every committee could tell of good work accomplished in spite of handicaps and the session seemed all too brief.

The Preparedness note was continued in a lighter vein at a luncheon given by the Eunice Sterling Chapter at the Hamilton hotel. The tables had battle ships for souvenirs and the centerpiece of the officers' table was a model of the Battleship "Kansas," small cannon were fired with "noiseless, smokeless" powder, and the menu was all based on "Preparedness and Starvation."

Conservation was emphasized by the state chairman of the Committee, and the birds and the native plants of Kansas formed an absorbing topic in her report.

A number of historic spots have been marked in Fort Scott and Bourbon Co., and the chairman of that committee urged that all chapters assist both the Old Trail Road committee and that of which she is head, in marking the old Oregon trail through Kansas, as efficiently as the Santa Fe Trail has been marked.

The Pittsburg chapter proposes to mark the old military road from Fort Scott to Baxter Springs.

The chairman of the Sons and Children of the Republic gave an outline of a proposed course of study in history and good citizenship to be brought into the public schools.

In the afternoon following the luncheon impressive memorial services were held in memory of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, a founder of the National Society, and Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society and the members of the Kansas D. A. R. who had passed away during the year.

In the evening the members of the Conference and their friends gathered in the handsome Masonic Temple when, after an informal reception, a program was given which included songs, a harp solo, a stirring patriotic address by Mrs. Guernsey and an illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall by Miss Eliza O. Denniston.

The flag offered by the Eunice Sterling chapter for the greatest increase in membership was won by the Ft. Larned Chapter of Larned.

The ten dollar prize offered by the State Regent to the chapter securing the largest number of subscriptions to The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine was awarded to the Abilene Chapter. The Hannah Jameson Chapter of Parsons captured the ten dollar prize offered by the Emporia Chapter for the best sale of the Santa Fe Trail book.

Quite a number of school children as well as chapter members contributed designs for the proposed State Flag of Kansas and the committee had a difficult time in making a choice. Finally however the design submitted by Miss Esther Estelle Northrup of Lawrence was selected and will be presented to the next Kansas legislature to be legalized. It is a distinctive design with a field of three stripes, red, white and blue, and the canton bears a conventionalized sunflower in gold enclosing the state seal.

The conference will be held at Emporia next year, with the Emporia chapter as hostess.

AGNES THOMPSON,
Recording Secretary.

NEBRASKA

By invitation of the Deborah Avery and St. Leger Cowley Chapters, the Fourteenth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska convened at Lincoln, March 15, 16 and 17, 1916.

Wednesday evening an elegant banquet was tendered the delegates, guests and Sons of the American Revolution, by the two Lincoln Chapters of the D. A. R., in the spacious banquet room of the Hotel. At four long tables gaily decorated with flowers and clusters of flags were seated the delegates and guests, while the officers and speakers were placed at a table running across the front of the banquet room, festive with flags and bunting.

The Address of Welcome was given by Mrs. C. B. Letton, of Lincoln, and a cordial Greeting to the Daughters was extended by Mrs. C. H. Aull, State Re-

gent. The banqueters were favored by an address by Judge J. B. Strode, President of the Lincoln Chapter. The illustrated Lecture on Memorial Continental Hall, presented by Miss Howell, was very interesting. Photos of the original organizers were given and many interesting pictures in connection with the organization of the National Society as well as the Memorial Continental Hall. The program was interspersed with patriotic music.

Thursday morning the Conference was duly opened by the State Regent. The Invocation was followed by the Flag Salute. Warm words of welcome were extended by Governor John H. Morehead and also by Mayor C. W. Bryan. A graceful response was given by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. G. Drake. Words of Greeting were cordially extended by Hon. H. M. Bushnell, State

President of the S. A. R., and also from the Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps, and from the United States Daughters of 1812.

The State Regent's Annual Address, by Mrs. C. H. Aull, was replete with eloquent messages and sound words of advice.

Following reports of the state officers the Hon. John L. Kennedy, of Omaha, gave an address upon "The California Trail," which crosses our beloved State. Chapters' response to roll call was given for the delegation by their Regent. The Round Table Thursday afternoon proved very interesting. The reports of Chapters and State Committees occupied the afternoon, closing with a report of the "Reminiscences and Anecdotes, D. A. R. Book," by Mrs. Warren Perry.

The luncheons served each noon at the Commercial Club were very enjoyable. Thursday evening dinner was served in the beautiful Rose Room of the hotel, followed by a reception and musical at the Governor's mansion.

The Friday morning session was devoted to the Memorial Hour, and after this hour conferences of individual groups of Chapter officers were held, in an effort to make uniform the work of the Chapters throughout the State.

During the closing session Friday afternoon the Conference was favored by addresses, "The Alien in Music and Art" and "For the Alien—Stars or Stripes."

(MRS. E. M.) LUCY L. CORRELL,
Historian.

WISCONSIN

It is a very brave, unselfish thing to put one's shoulder to a burden with no thought of personal recognition for the service. Especially is this true of the homekeepers who constitute the great association of the D. A. R.

More and more as time passes the personal is eliminated and an onlooker sees much that is being accomplished through best organization, so that the time must be near when the spinning wheel will run smoothly. Such a body convened for a State Conference at Marshfield, Wis. Oct. 19-20-1915.

A glow of hospitality and good cheer greeted the visitors from the moment of arrival. The streets, the business houses, the place of meeting all evidenced touches of welcome. Marshfield was once the home of our State Regent, and underneath there was the old love for a former citizen and good friend.

The meetings were presided over by our State Regent Mrs. John P. Hume, surrounded by the State officers, and the matters for counsel were scheduled and

duly considered both quickly and graciously. There were delightful moments of music in which to relax and listen, with beautiful surroundings, luncheons complete in every detail and a charming reception at the "Towers," the home of Mrs. J. C. Marsh, which was the social climax of the Conference.

Eighty people were registered for the opening session, and felt deeply the Welcome Address given by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. R. E. Andrews, and the departing guests, escorted to the trains by many kind friends and hostesses, felt that there had been a bit of history enacted never to be forgotten.

It is a matter of regret not to mention every one who assisted, but perhaps just this phase of the elimination of the personal element which was so generously apparent at Marshfield, is a mark of greatest interest and progress, beyond the social, to the great amphitheatre of democracy.

KATHARINE A. ROOD,
State Historian.

Engraved Portraits of American Patriots

Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Author of "I Spy," "The Trevor Case," "C. O. D."

Copyright, 1916, by Corcoran Gallery of Art.

(Continued from June Magazine)

There are three profile likenesses bearing the name of Johnston in the Saint Memin collection at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. At the request of Miss Louisa Miller, of Blainesville, Pa., these three portraits are published in this issue.

Saint Memin had numerous ways of marking his copper plates, and the portrait of Peter Johnston has simply the initials, "S. M." engraved in the left hand lower corner. Other portraits have the words "Drawn and Engvd. by St. Memin," stamped under the portraits, but not all are thus marked, and therefore it is not always possible to decide if certain profile likenesses are Saint Memin's work, or executed by one of his imitators.

Peter Johnston, father of Joseph E. Johnston, the famous major general of the Confederate army, was himself one of the distinguished Virginians of his day. He was born at Osborne's Landing, Va., 6 Jan., 1763, and died near Abingdon, Va., in December, 1841. His father, Peter Johnston, Sr., was a Scotch emigrant, and, prospering on his estates on the James River, subsequently removed to Prince Edward County. He gave to the trustees of Hampden Sidney College the land on which that institution was afterwards erected.

Young Peter was sent to college to prepare for the church, but at the commencement of hostilities with England he joined Lee's Legion when but sixteen years of age and without the knowledge of his father. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Fort Watson, and was

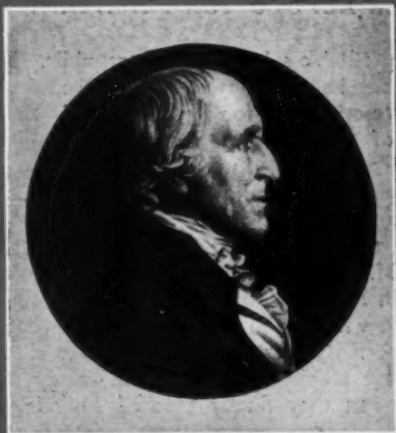
publicly thanked in the presence of the army for his gallant conduct.

At the end of the war Johnston studied law, and also served his state in the legislature; he was later appointed judge of a new judicial circuit, which position he filled until his death. His wife was Mary Wood, a niece of Patrick Henry.

Unfortunately there is no data at hand about the portrait of J. C. Johnston, except that it was made in 1801, and that Johnston was said to be a North Carolinian. The portrait bearing just the surname "Johnston," is supposed to be that of Charles Johnston, a merchant of Richmond, Va., who was in the firm of Pickett, Pollard and Johnston of that city. Saint Memin engraved his portrait in 1808.

Timothy Pickering, statesman, was a great-grandson of John Pickering, who came from England in 1642 and settled in Salem, Mass. Timothy was born in 1745, and died in Salem in 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and his distinguished career was long and varied.

He obtained notice first as a soldier, being one of the most picturesque figures of the Revolution. On April 19th, he marched at the head of three hundred men to cut off the retreat of the British at Lexington, was afterwards commissioned as lieutenant of militia by Gov. Bernard, and in 1775 was elected colonel, which office he held until after joining the Continental army. He served as adjutant general at Brandywine and Germantown, and in August, 1780, was appointed quartermaster general of the



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

St. Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots. Top row, left to right: Timothy Pickering, Peter Johnston; second row, Madame Delacroix, J. Samuel Sherburne; third row, — Johnston, Jacob Burnet.

army, which office he filled with consummate skill and discretion.

Resigning from the army in 1785, he first settled in Philadelphia, but did not find a business career congenial, and therefore removed with his family to Wyoming Valley, where he became involved in the disturbances connected with John Franklin, leader of the insurgent soldiery. He escaped their first attempt to seize him, but on returning to his home in Wyoming in June, 1788, he was taken from his bed by a gang of masked men, carried off into the forest and kept there for three weeks, during which his captors vainly endeavored to induce him to attempt Franklin's release. Finally they set him free on condition that he should intercede with the authorities for their pardon.

It is, however, beyond the limit of this article to give full account of Pickering's many-sided career. He was appointed Secretary of war on Jan. 2, 1795, which also included the administration of the navy, founding the military academy at West Point, as well as in superintending the building of the three frigates *Constitution*, *United States*, and *Constellation*, which vessels won imperishable renown. Pickering afterward was made Secretary of State by President Adams, and left that office in 1800.

Col. Pickering married, April 8, 1776, Rebecca White, who was born in Bristol, England, in 1754, and died at Salem in 1828. His wedded life was unusually happy and devoted, and he survived his wife but a single year. Their children, John, Henry, and Octavius, were all men of distinction in their respective careers.

The world owes a debt of gratitude to Marie Josephine Delacroix, for her peculiar genius invented *ice cream*. She was a Parisian, the wife of M. Joseph Delacroix, and with her husband removed from Paris to Hamburg. About 1784 they emigrated to the United States.

Some time before starting to this country they converted all their property into cash and purchased merchandise which would command a ready and

profitable sale in the new republic. This merchandise they shipped on board of a vessel bound for Philadelphia, in charge of a supercargo named Pennet. He was instructed upon landing in Philadelphia to rent a house, furnish it for them, and store their merchandise.

Soon after the sailing of this vessel M. and Madame Delacroix took passage in another ship bound for Philadelphia, in which John Astor was also a passenger. Owing to storms the vessel was five months in making the voyage, and when they finally reached Philadelphia the passengers were threatened with starvation, as all the food supplies had given out.

To add to their unhappiness the Delacroixs found that Pennet had sold their merchandise, pocketed the profits and the money entrusted to him, and disappeared. Almost penniless the Frenchman and his plucky wife opened a small grocery store in Philadelphia. The venture proved successful, and a few years later they went to New York and there opened Vauxhall Garden, in the neighborhood of Grand Street and the Battery. It was there that Madame Delacroix and her beautiful daughters invented and introduced ice creams to their customers, and the novel delicacy won instant favor.

John Samuel Sherburne, jurist, belonged to one of the old New England families, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1757. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776, and began his practice of law, but entered the Continental army and served as brigade major on the staff of Gen. William Whipple, losing a leg at the battle of Butts' Hill, R. I. He was elected to Congress in 1793, serving until Mar. 3, 1797, and was appointed by President Jefferson United States District Attorney for New Hampshire from 1801 to 1804. From that time until his death he held the position of U. S. Judge for the district of New Hampshire.

Among the early engravings made by Saint Memin was that of Charles McEvers in 1798, two years after the Frenchman's arrival in New York.



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

St. Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots. Top row, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Herron; second row, Judge Nathan Read, J. C. Johnston; third row, Mrs. Charles McEvers, Charles McEvers.

McEvers was a well known merchant, being a junior partner in the firm of Leroy, Bayard and McEvers. He married Miss Bache, daughter of Theophylact Bache, and by her had two sons, Bache and Charles. The latter died unmarried. Bache married the daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet, and had three daughters, one who died young; one married Samuel Whitlock, and the other married Edward Cunard.

Charles McEvers, Sr., married for his second wife Margaret Cooper, and they had three daughters, Eliza who married John Ravenal, of Charleston, S. C.; while Mary married John R. Livingston, of New York. After her death in 1840, Livingston married her younger sister, Helen McEvers.

Warren, Mass., was the birthplace of Nathan Read, patriot, inventor and jurist. He was born there July 2, 1759, and died near Belfast, Me., Jan. 20, 1849. He was a Harvard graduate, and after being tutor at that college for several years, he utilized his remarkable inventive powers, and was the first to make application for a patent before the patent law was enacted. His invention of the multitubular boiler and portable high-pressure engine was considered extraordinary. In 1796 he established the Salem Iron Foundry, where he manufactured anchors, chain cables, etc.

He was elected to Congress in 1800, and served three years. In 1807 he bought a large estate in Belfast, Me., and took up his residence there. He was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of A.M. on him.

Judge Jacob Burnet was of Scottish

descent, his grandfather having come to America, and was a graduate of Princeton, also a distinguished physician.

Jacob, born in Newark, N. J., was the son of William Burnet. He studied law under Judge Boudinot, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. The same year he removed to Ohio and became a leading citizen in the then new settlement of Cincinnati. He was the first president of the colonization society of Cincinnati, and his efforts resulted in an act of Congress which granted relief to the entire western country and extricated the people from serious financial distress. He lived to see Cincinnati's population increased to a hundred and thirty thousand, and at eighty years preserved his fine, erect carriage, dying in 1853 worth nearly a million, in those days considered a great fortune.

One of the noted citizens of Norfolk, Va., was Walter Herron, an Irish emigrant. He came to this country as a young man, and resided in Norfolk until his death, at the age of sixty-five. He engaged extensively in the manufacture of rope, and also owned a large tannery. For many years he supplied the navy yard at Norfolk with cordage for ships.

His wife, Miss Plume, was one of the beauties of Norfolk. She died at the White Sulphur Springs about 1836. Her husband survived her, and when he died bequeathed a large fortune to nephews and nieces, and especially his adopted daughter, Anna Plume Bohan Herron, a niece of his wife. This Miss Herron founded the celebrated hospital of St. Vincent de Paul in Norfolk. She was one of the victims of the yellow fever epidemic in 1855.

Miss Lincoln has received recently a letter from Mrs. Soper of Charlestown, N. H., who is the proud possessor of the Bible of Judge Samuel Chase, a sketch of whom was printed in the June issue. In it is this entry: "Feb. 26, 1798. This Book is the property of Samuel Chase, Esq., of Cornish, aged 90 years and 5 months. His surviving descendants at the above date are one hundred ninety and nine, four of whom are of the fifth generation."

Stories of the American Revolution

As told by Mrs. Edwards Hall, and recorded by her daughter, Miss Charlotte Chambers Hall.

(Margaret M. Chambers, only daughter of the late Robert Chambers, Esq., founder of Chambersburg, N. J., widow of Dr. Edwards Hall, a prominent physician of New York City, was First Vice-Regent of the New York City Chapter until her death January 17, 1916, at the ripe age of ninety-six years.

At the time of her birth the Spirit of '76 still held sway over Trenton; Washington took his second victorious stand at the Battle of Trenton near her father's house. When Washington died her mother and the other women of the First Church wore mourning for three months in sympathy with Lady Washington who had won their hearts. What wonder, therefore, that from earliest childhood Mrs. Hall possessed an intensely patriotic spirit and listened eagerly to everything she heard about the men and scenes of the Revolution. At one of the brilliant social functions of the New York City Chapter in its early days Mrs. Hall was called upon, and her response, taken down at the time by her daughter, is now published for the first time.)

When I was a little girl in Trenton, N. J., my father took me, with his "Aunt Reeder," to visit her sister, who had married General Samuel Smith, one of the younger generals of Washington's army. I remember how the stately Colonial Mansion looked as we entered the grounds. A grand old man on the piazza rose to greet us. He leaned with both hands on his cane. "Little Daughter," my father said to me, "if you live to be an old lady, it will be something for you to say that you shook hands with one of General Washington's generals." The venerable general smiled and said: "Squire, perhaps the little Miss would like to see my honorable discharge from the army"; then he led the way to the large parlor, and father lifted me up to see the framed document over the mantel. I remember distinctly how the signature in the corner looked, "Geo. Washington."

That the Little Daughter might the better be taught the spirit and the manners of the Republican Court, I spent every Saturday afternoon at Great Uncle and Aunt Reeder's home, opposite the Capitol on West State Street. When they married they went to Philadelphia, Pa., which was then the seat of Government. When President Washington learned that the daughter of his late Gen-

eral Wilkinson had come a bride to Philadelphia he took a fatherly interest in the young couple and they were frequent guests at the Presidential Mansion. Aunt Hannah told me much of the home life of that first "First Lady of the Land." "Remember, my dear," Lady Washington said to her, "that there is nothing beneath the notice of the lady of the house, that concerns the comfort, health and happiness of her home." One day a farmer drove up, and when he was received, he told Lady Washington that if it wasn't her washing day, and it wouldn't put her out, he'd like to stay to dinner. Aunt said that General and Mrs. Washington treated their self-invited guest with great consideration, and he went away after dinner a very happy man. Friday was darning day and Lady Washington personally supervised the household mending. She was a thorough, systematic housekeeper.

My maternal grandmother, Mrs. Abner Houghton, of Mt. Rose, N. J., told me how she was sitting on the porch of her father's home, Col. John Van Dyke, at Harlingen, N. J., busy at her spinet, that awful 28th of June, 1778. The heat was intense. She heard the dreadful "boom-boom" of the cannons from the battle of Monmouth. A Whig paper of that time describes it as "The severest cannonade it is thought ever happened in

America." Grandmother told me it seemed to her "as if the very earth trembled." Her godly grandfather, John Van Dyke, gave his life for his country that day at Monmouth.

John Chambers, the first elder ordained in the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., lived with his family on The Old Scotch Road. This story was told by their daughter, Susanah, who was an eye-witness: The British had taken possession of the best of the house. Before the battle of Trenton, one of these officers sent for Mrs. Chambers. She was described as a woman of beauty and dignity. Taking one of her slaves, she responded. "Madam, I understand you have three sons in Washington's army." "I have, sir." The officer continued: "Do you know they will all be killed, his army cannot stand before ours, the American Cause is *lost!* There can be no doubt as to the issue. Send for those sons and I will make them officers in the British Army!" "Oh, sir," the brave woman replied. "I cannot do that; they are fighting for our liberties!" "You are dismissed, Madam."

Early on the morning after Washington crossed the Delaware, the left wing of his army entered Trenton by the Old Scotch Road. Washington enjoined quietness. "I hope you will fight like men," he said. He put the five Chambers boys in the front ranks, as they knew the road. William, Henry, David, sons of the Elder, and their cousins, David and Robert, sons of Robert Chambers. The younger Robert was my grand-

father, a boy of eighteen. Silently the army marched, except now and then the whispered password: "Victory or Death!" The anxious mother was watching at the gate, straining her eyes to catch a glimpse of those dear sons and nephews. They were so war-worn and ragged she could not recognize them until they called: "Mother! Mother!" "Oh, my sons! My sons! You are going to be killed!" "No, Mother! No. By the help of God, this day we'll set you free!" Their comrades caught and passed down the marching ranks: "By the help of God, this day we'll set you free." As the tents of the Hessians came in sight at Trenton, Washington, rising in his stirrups, waved his sword: "There, my brave friends, are the enemies of your country. All I ask is, remember what you are fighting for. March!"

The night before the battle a gruff Hessian had insultingly demanded candles from Mrs. John Chambers. She could only protest: "All we have left is cotton, dipped in oil." This Hessian was one of the first to fall mortally wounded that bleak morning of December 26. He begged to be taken to the house of the "gude frau." Her tender mother heart ministered to the wounded and dying Hessians brought for her care, until there was no more room in the house to receive them.

Thanks to the God who gave victory to the American Cause. The Battle of Trenton turned the tide of the war. That day assured the freedom of America!

After the battle of Newtown, August 9, 1779, which was fought near the present site of Elmira, N. Y., detachments from the main army under Colonels Harry Dearborn and William Butler passed down the west and east sides, respectively, of the lake—38 miles—laying waste the orchards and crops. Col. Dearborn and his men destroyed the prosperous Indian village of Coreorgarrel, which was located near the spot where Ithaca now stands, near the head-waters of Cayuga Lake. The following day, Col. Butler, who had been guided by the clouds of smoke, visited the ruins. Ten years subsequent to this date which associated Ithaca with the Sullivan expedition, at which time the Indians fled the territory almost en masse, white families from Kingston on the Hudson sought out this fertile valley, and are now alluded to as our first settlers.—MRS. W. W. ELLIS, *Historian Cayuga Chapter*.

Real Daughters



MRS. JOSEPHINE V. D. WODESKI.

This picture of Mrs. Wodeski was received by the Treasurer General with the following letter:

Danville, Ill., Dec. 29, 1915.

My Dear Friend I am mailing you my picture hoping you accept same for favors done me in the past. I celebrated my eighty-fifth birthday yesterday. Wishing you a Happy New Year. From your friend,

Mrs. Josephine V. D. Wodeski.

Josephine Virginia Davis was born in Chestertown, Kent. Co. Md. December 28, 1830, and is the daughter of Samuel Davis and Elizabeth Johnson, his wife. Samuel Davis, born in 1768, enlisted as a fifer in the Maryland Troops under Capt. Benjamin Price, for which service he received a pension from March 17, 1820 until his death. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. His daughter Virginia married Edward L. Wodeski and moved to Illinois where she joined the Daughters through the Abraham Lincoln Chapter October 1, 1896.



MRS. MARY P. ELLIOTT.
Athens, Maine.

Mary Prudence Baxter, daughter of Benjamin Baxter, and his wife, Margaret Hewitt, was born in Mercer, Maine, March 21, 1819. Her father was born in England in 1757, emigrated to this country and served in the N. H. Line. In 1818 he was placed on the pension roll of Somerset Co., Maine, where he lived until his death. His daughter married Adam Elliott of Starks, in 1839, and in 1852 moved to Athens. She was the mother of eight children, one of whom gave his life for his country in 1863.

Mrs. Elliott became a member of the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter in 1900 and the chapter was in the habit of remembering her at Thanksgiving, Christmas and on her birthday with little gifts. She was always delighted to see the Daughters, and kept the use of her faculties to a remarkable degree. In 1915 she was present at one of the meetings of the Chapter in Skowhegan, and the memory of her visit will always be cherished.

WHAT THE DAUGHTERS ARE DOING IN OTHER PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

Descendants of Signers of the Declaration

The Ninth Annual Congress of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, many of whose members are also Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, was held as usual during the week of the Fourth of July. Sunday, July 3, the members attended service at Old Christ Church where George Washington worshipped and where his pew is still marked. The business meetings of the Society and of the Board of Governors were held on Monday; and on Tuesday, July Fourth, the members were the guests of the City at the exercises at Independence Square held under the auspices of the Mayor and the City Councils of Philadelphia. In the afternoon the Society held its annual meeting in the "Declaration Chamber," being the only Society that is allowed to use for its meeting the room in which the Declaration was signed. The president sits in John Hancock's place; the Secretary takes his minutes on the same table on

which the Declaration was signed; and as the roll of the Signers is called each descendant present rises, turns and faces the portrait of his distinguished ancestor. A banquet on the Roof Garden of the Bellevue-Stratford, to which each member was invited was a pleasant ending to a most enjoyable occasion.

On the opposite page will be found a picture of Independence Hall, with Congress Hall on its right where Washington took the oath of office as President in 1793; and on the left the Building where was held the Sessions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the picture of the Main Hallway of Independence Hall can be seen Liberty Bell, protected from vandals, but in full view of all visitors to the historic place; and also a picture of the desk and chair used by John Hancock. A replica of this desk is on the platform of Memorial Continental Hall, having been presented in 1913 by the Continental Dames Chapter of Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS D. A. R. FOUNDERS' SOCIETY

At the yearly outing held at the home of the President, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, of Melrose, it was voted to purchase five feet of land adjoining Continental Hall as a tribute to Mrs. Lucy A. Fay, first President of the Society.

Through their Secretary the Society protested strongly against any infringement upon the land of Boston Common for business purposes; and have registered their disapproval of the Flag being used as raiment at public gatherings.

The President was one of the members of the official D. A. R. tour to California last summer and since her return has shared her experiences with a number of chapters throughout the state. Another of their members, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, entertained the young people of San Diego under the auspices of the Commodore Stockton Chapter

C. A. R., the children singing "The Flag of Liberty" composed by the founder of their Society, Mrs. Lothrop.

The Founders also have the honor of having the portrait of one of their members, Mrs. Marion Longfellow, Regent of the Old North Chapter, hung upon the walls of the Massachusetts Room at Continental Hall, and feel that looking back over the year they have carried out in some measure the objects for which the Society was formed: "To promote an increased spirit of fellowship among Founders and to assist future Founders in every possible way. To extend and support the work of the National Society and to consider in a helpful way all matters in which the D. A. R. may be interested and to encourage the formation of similar societies in other States."

(MRS. O. K.) ALICE K. GERRISH, *Historian*.

To make the future worthy of the past requires devotion to the present.

When you are planning to clear a forest the time is not wasted that is spent in sharpening your axe. When about to undertake a new work, first ponder, then act.



Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penna.



Main Hallway, Independence Hall



*Chair and Desk Used by John Hancock,
Independence Hall*

CURRENT EVENTS

Memorial Services for Yuan Shih-Kai

For the second time within a year has the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution been honored by being chosen as the meeting-place of Diplomatic Representatives. In December it was for the opening and closing meetings of the Pan American Union. Monday, June 26, 1916, was held within Memorial Continental Hall under the auspices of the Department of State, religious services "in memory of the late President of China, His Excellency Yuan Shih-Kai." The hour selected, eleven o'clock a. m. was the exact time that similar services were being held in Peking.

The Hall, draped most artistically in blue and white bunting—the badge of mourning in China—never looked more beautiful. The white wall behind the stage was covered with palms and ferns, over which was festooned the blue and white. Four dark wreaths on which were inscribed in Chinese "Mourned by the world" were placed at regular intervals on the wall; and in the center shone our insignia, directly above the large, black-framed picture of the late President.

The platform had been cleared and in its center was placed a Chinese altar upon which was burning before and throughout the services the fragrant sandal-wood and incense; and four silver candle-sticks draped with white carnations. At the right was the flag of the Chinese Republic and a large white wreath of roses and peonies presented by the State Department; while on the left stood the handsome silk, platform flag of the United States presented by the District Daughters last year at the request of Miss Catherine Barlow, and a large wreath of white roses and blue Japanese iris, presented by the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Promptly at eleven o'clock one of the ushers—Army men in their white, dress uniforms—whispered to the Chinese Minister, and he went to the back of the Hall, returning with the President and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cothren and Col. Harts, all of whom took seats in the front row. Immediately behind them were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing; and in the third seat, the Chinese Legation. The Cathedral Choir then marched in, singing "Lord of our Life," and took their seats on the platform. As each boy ascended the steps the wreath of white peonies and roses which had been suspended about his neck, was taken off and banked at the foot of the altar. A Memorial address in Chinese by the Chinese Minister, a Eulogy by Hon. John W. Foster, which was read by Edward T. Williams, Chief of the division of the Far East of the State Department, and an address by the Reverend James Whitford Bashford, D.D., were interspersed with music; and then the Chinese minister and his legation stepped to the platform and rendered the tribute of homage, concluding by raising an immense wreath, four feet in diameter, composed entirely of white peonies, to its place above the altar, immediately below the picture of the deceased ruler.

The exercises concluded with the Recessional "Nearer my God to Thee" and the Chinese National Anthem; after which the Presidential party and members of the Diplomatic Corps passed down the aisle flanked on both sides by the ushers, and the rest of the audience dispersed slowly, murmuring: "What a beautiful building!" "How appropriate to have such a service in this building!" etc.

The accompanying illustration was taken during the singing of the Chinese National Anthem.

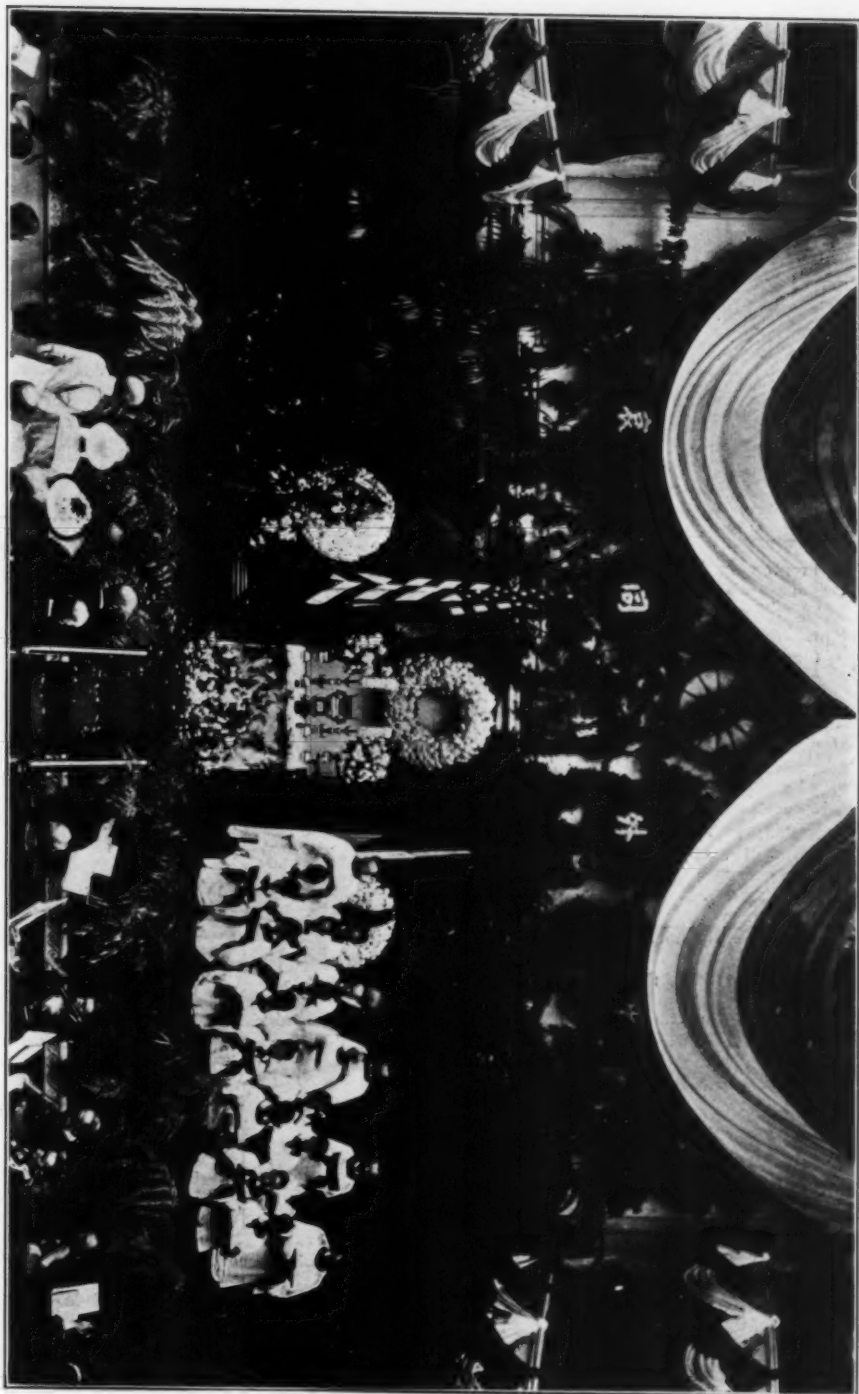
Commission for Relief of Belgium

The following excerpt from the report of the Treasurer General read to the National Board at its meeting June 22, 1916, will interest every Daughter:

"On June 3rd, 1916, a transaction of vast importance was recorded in the Treasurer General's office by the receipt from the Commission for Relief of Belgium of \$148,615.99. This is the result of the appeal sent out by

the Commission for Relief of Belgium with the co-operation of the National Society. This amount will materially increase the receipts for June but a disbursement will likewise appear as my check has been drawn against this account and the sum thus made available for the Commission in its relief work.—

(MRS. JOSEPH E.) OLIVE POWELL RANSDELL.



Memorial Services for Yuan Shih-Kai.

Sons of the American Revolution

During the session of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution held at Trenton, N. J., May 17, 1916, a monument was unveiled and presented to the city of Trenton by Past President R. C. Ballard Thruston to commemorate the justice of George Washington. The monument is of granite, ten feet in height, and on one side is a tablet of bronze having a fine profile portrait of Washington in bas relief at the top, and underneath it the following inscription:

Erected to commemorate that noble spirit of justice displayed by General George Washington after his capture of Trenton in December, 1776, in returning to both the Whig and Tory alike their personal effects of which they had been ruthlessly plundered by the British and Hessian troops after their capture of Fort Washington, and during their invasion of the State of New Jersey. The loot was stored in the churches, jail, court-houses and old barracks, which buildings had been used as quarters by the foreign troops. This magnanimous act won many to the support of the American cause, and secured to him the perpetual love and admiration of his countrymen.

The monument was accepted by the Mayor of Trenton in behalf of the city and will stand near the barracks where the loot was stored. These barracks were built of fieldstone, in the form of a quadrangle, in 1758 by the Provincial Congress Council of the

Province of New Jersey, at the urgent solicitation of the inhabitants of this part of the state to protect them from the murderous assaults of the Indians during the French and Indian wars. In 1775 they were used for quartering the British troops and Hessian Jagers who had up to that time been quartered in the houses of the residents of Trenton. Cornwallis occupied these barracks for a time; and it is said that Rochambeau also did; but the latter fact has not yet been proved. When the British and Hessians arrived in Trenton in December, 1776, they brought with them wagon loads of "loot" which they had seized from the country folk on the banks of the Hudson; and this of course was abandoned when they fled after the Battle of Trenton. Never until this act of General Washington, had booty captured from the enemy been restored to its rightful owners; but he issued an order inviting all rightful owners to prove their property and take it away. Many availed themselves of this opportunity and this act is said to have done more to consolidate New Jersey to the cause of the colonies than anything else.

Flag Day Parades

On June 14, 1894, the first Flag Day Celebration in the District of Columbia was observed and in the magazine for July, 1894, we find that "in no city of this Union was the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of liberty more universally observed than in the Capital of the United States. . . . Men and women wore tiny flags over their hearts and hundreds of children joyously bore the Stars and Stripes to school."

On June 14, 1916, the schools, Government Departments, and most of the places of business were closed, and seventy thousand men, women and children, led by the President of the United States, marched, bearing aloft flags and banners of different sizes. While a large proportion of the Daughters in the District took part in the procession, most of them

marched in some one of the various patriotic organizations to which they belonged outside the D. A. R.; several of the National Officers were noticed with the Navy League; and two chapters only—the Major Overton Callis and Ruth Brewster—paraded as members of the D. A. R.

In other cities the chapters were more prominent. In Lowell, Mass., where over fifteen thousand men and women marched, the three chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution were given the place of honor in the Civic Division; and in their white suits, soft white hats caught up in continental shape, and red, white and blue ribbon passing from right shoulder under the left arm after the manner of National Officers at D. A. R. Congresses, they were admittedly "the cream of the woman's section."

Flag Day was observed this year by the Massanutton Chapter at the country home of the newly elected Historian, Mrs. Thomas Griffin Herring—"Heronford"—just out of Harrisonburg, Va. The quaint little house, embowered in lovely vines and shade trees, is over 150 years old. When Mr. and Mrs. Herring were married it was a romance of theirs to live in this little house of their forefathers; hence they renovated and restored it, and with its beautiful furnishings and the decorations of flags and flowers it made a perfect setting for the interesting program. Grouped under a large silken flag above the paneled chimney-piece were swords and sabres and a mounted deer's head, token of the prowess of the sires of the family. And as the guests assembled gazed on them the addresses on "Virginia's Flag Day," "Flag Day Proclamation," "President Wilson's Address on Flag Day in 1915," "The part the Daughters of the American Revolution have played in making Flag Day one of the Nation's events," seemed to gain additional force and significance.

Work of the Chapters

Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other charters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.

San Antonio Chapter (Ontario and Upland, Calif.) has held, during the year 1915-16, seven regular meetings; also co-operated with the Riverside chapters in a reception to the President General during September at Glenwood Mission Inn, and has held a reception to the State Regent, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, and the Vice-President General, Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, in October. The last-named meeting was attended by more than eighty women, who listened attentively to a forceful address by the State Regent on the subject of Citizenship Education.

The general program for the year has been a study of Historic Localities.

The Chapter has contributed during the past year to the George Junior Republic, Berry Industrial School, in Georgia, Belgian Relief, as well as for Continental Hall and for local charities.

Letters emphasizing the need of preparedness for war and the lack of proper defense on the Pacific coast were sent to the congressmen and United States senators from California.

A regent's pin was presented to the Chapter by its regent, Miss Amelia S. Harwood, to be used by successive regents during their tenure of office.

A project is being inaugurated by San Antonio and Pomona Chapters, looking toward the erection of a cairn on the State highway to mark the boundary line of San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California.

MRS. MARTHA ANN COLLINS,
Historian.

William Marsh Chapter (Lafayette, Ga.) has spent almost four years in local patriotic work and historical research. Under the inspiration and guidance of efficient officers, the members have taken a keen interest in every detail of the work, and when reviewing the same we realize that something really worth while has been accomplished.

In our last report, the Historian mentioned "our proposed Chapter house." Since that time, through the efforts of our D. A. R., a Rest Room, equipped with all the modern appliances needed, has been opened and maintained in Lafayette in conjunction with a Chapter Hall and other rooms in which the Chapter holds public meetings, has public dinners, teas, parties, etc., to meet current expenses and all other obligations of our chapter. All calls, both of a public and private nature, have been met promptly as far as possible.

Our Chapter unites with other local organizations in observing Arbor Day, by planting trees at the Rest Room and other parts of town; also in observance of Washington's birthday, and has had hung in the public school building a portrait of Washington. Also celebrated the Fourth of July in a fitting manner by having the D. A. R. Chapter assembled in a body, with Mayor of town and others of note on platform at Court House on public square, carrying out a suitable program, one feature of which was a patriotic speech from our Regent, Miss Hackney. Also in a body attending union services at one of the churches. "The Ellen Wilson Memorial Fund"

has been supplemented as well as others which met the approbation of the Chapter. Uniting with the U. D. C. Chapter of Lafayette, our D. A. R. Chapter has obtained two historical issues of our county paper, which were replete with interest to all patriotic lovers of history.

Feeling, too, that in some manner we should show our appreciation of the assistance given us by the town and county in securing a Rest Room and Chapter Hall, a flag of Georgia was secured by our Chapter and in a formal and public meeting presented to town and county and placed on the Court House, our Regent making the presentation speech. Then, too, in December, one week before Christmas, a bazaar was held at the Rest Room, a neat sum being realized from this.

A report from this Chapter would be incomplete without the personal mention of Mrs. N. G. Worthen, a granddaughter of William Marsh, for whom our Chapter was named, who, at the age of eighty-two and after rearing a large family, yet delights and enthuses us at some of our meetings with both instrumental and vocal music. One of her favorite songs is "The Old North State," and as the Revolutionary ancestors of most of us were North Carolinians, we listen with great appreciation as she sings. Several of our members are lineal descendants of William Marsh.

MRS. LYDIA ROANE MYERS, *Historian*.

North Shore Chapter (Highland Park, Ill.), the second oldest Chapter in the State, has had a very prosperous year, has gained fifteen new members and has studied the home life and customs in Revolutionary days at its regular monthly meetings. The Chapter took part in a most interesting meeting in March.

Military training was introduced into the Deerfield-Shields Township High School, situated in Highland Park, shortly before the holidays, and it was voted to give a D. A. R. cup, said cup to be awarded each year to the company show-

ing most efficiency. Two companies were formed. The uniforms were paid for by subscription and are the property of the school. This was done in order that the expense might not deter any boy from joining. The rifles and forty rounds of ammunition per man were furnished by the Government. After drilling only three months, an exhibition evening drill was given in the school gymnasium to show what had been accomplished in that short time. The room was beautifully decorated with flags for the occasion. At the conclusion of the drill, Mrs. J. F. Leaming, Regent of the North Shore Chapter, presented the cup with an appropriate address. The cup is a two-handled silver one, eleven inches high, beautifully engraved with the D. A. R. insignia and the inscription: "Presented by the North Shore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the D. S. H. S. Cadet Corps., 1916."

(MRS. J. F.) KATHERINE M. LEAMING,
Regent.

Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter (Oxford, Mass.) held its ninth annual meeting, May 8th, at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Florence R. Barnes. The Committee on Cemeteries reported that the graves of five more Revolutionary soldiers had been found and marked, making sixty in all. As far as possible, these graves are decorated on Memorial Day with flags or wreaths.

The September meeting of the Chapter took the form of a picnic, which was held at Shrewsbury in a park which is near the old homestead of Gen. Artemas Ward, who, in the early part of the Revolutionary War, commanded the Central Division of the Continental Army. After the picnic luncheon, Miss Ward, a great-granddaughter of the General, invited us to visit the old homestead, which she now owns, and took us through its many rooms pointing out and giving the history of many old relics which the home contains, and gave a short talk on the Ward family.

The objects of our benevolence this year have been the International College, at Springfield, Mass., the Martha Berry School, in Georgia, and the Home for the Aged Association, in Oxford. Some of our members were very successful in collecting money for the Belgians.

We are making plans to mark the "Old Bay Path" from Boston to Springfield where it passed through our town, and to interest other chapters of the D. A. R. to do the same.

S. E. WETHERELL,
Historian.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Mass.) unveiled, on May 8, 1915, a bronze tablet set in a boulder to commemorate the passing of George Washington along this route when going from Philadelphia to Cambridge to assume command of the Continental Army. The spot chosen was in the town of Agawam. The exercises were brief but of a fitting character, and there were present many of the townspeople and representatives of various patriotic societies. The pastor of the Congregational Church made the opening prayer; a short talk was given by Mr. Henry Punderson, president of George Washington Chapter, S. A. R., and the man who led the Sons in their journey over this route; the children of Pyncheon Chapter, C. A. R., sang "Mt. Vernon Bells"; the Chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots presented the marker to Mercy Warren Chapter; the Regent, Mrs. A. O. Squier, passed it over to the town of Agawam; it was accepted by the clerk, who hoped it would be a reminder to future generations of the character of Washington and recall to them what he and his followers did for our country, and the benediction was pronounced by the pastor of the Baptist Church. The inscription on the tablet reads, "George Washington passed in saddle from Philadelphia to Cambridge to take charge of the American forces. Erected by Mercy Warren Chapter, D. A. R., May 8, 1915."

June 17, 1915, Bunker Hill Day, the Chapter was entertained by the Regent, Mrs. J. L. Brooks, at her country home in Wilbraham. Part of the house was built before the Revolutionary War and was very beautiful, as many of those old houses are. A large tent was erected on the lawn, under which the luncheon was served. Short talks were given, and a paper was read by Miss Beebe on "Wilbraham as it was and as it is." This proved one of the pleasantest outings held by Mercy Warren Chapter.

December 16, 1915, we celebrated Boston Tea Party Day with a luncheon at the Hotel Kimball, attended by members of our own Chapter and others in the western part of the State. The guest of honor was our President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, who gave a short address on "Preparedness." A desk telephone in front of the Regent kept her very busy answering calls from the spirits of notable personages of history who wished to speak through the Regents of the Chapters present, requesting them to tell something of the life of this patron saint when he or she was here in body. It was a unique way to introduce the speakers and proved a pleasing way to the hearers.

January 6, 1916, was the 160th anniversary of the marriage of Gen. George Washington and Martha Custis, and it was noticed in a delightful way by our Chapter. Members and guests, dressed in the style of 1760, were greeted by the two who represented the bridal pair. The decorations in the room were flags and wedding bells. Two young ladies danced the old-fashioned gavotte, and all present took part in the old-time Virginia Reel and Portland Fancy. The refreshments were of the kind that might have been served at the wedding reception of the couple we were honoring.

February 22, 1916, we met to commemorate the birth of the first President of these United States, George Washington. Mr. Frederick Gillett, Member

of Congress from our district, spoke on "National Defense," and his address was listened to with enthusiasm.

MARY P. A. SMITH,
Historian.

Tioga Point Chapter (Athens, Pa.) has received two gifts during the year; one, a stone marker (one of the original markers between New York and Pennsylvania, replaced in 1887 by larger and more substantial ones), the other, a set of pamphlets containing the minutes of the annual meetings of the Roger Wolcott family, which is a valuable addition to our genealogical library.

The Chapter members of State committees have all done faithful work during the year; reports of the progress made having been frequently given. Mrs. George Bonfoey, of the Children and Sons of the Republic Committee, is in charge of a fine patriotic work in Sayre. The work is along the lines suggested by that committee. A public school building was used and classes held three days a week throughout the summer for both boys and girls.

The Chapter is continuing the custodianship of the Museum, at Athens, assumed a year and a half ago. Since that time the entire contents, most of them either Indian relics or curios of Colonial days and nearly all of them loaned, have been rearranged and recatalogued. Many new collections have been entered, and new cases purchased by the Chapter. The heat, light and salary of the curator is being paid by the Chapter. The chairman of the committee has also given several talks in the schools of the valley and has aroused a keen interest among the children. As a result most of them have visited the Museum, and many of them have secured new collections.

Other contributions during the year have been made to the Berry School, to the Continental Hall Liquidation Fund, to the Real Daughter of the Chapter and to the French Red Cross.

Since the annual meeting in May, 1915,

nine meetings have been held and papers on the following subjects have been read: John C. Fremont and the Conquest of California, Wm. H. Seward and the Alaskan Purchase, Wm. McKinley and the Trans-Marine Possessions and Reconstruction and Reconciliation of the South, finishing the general topic of American Expansion. For the year 1915-1916 the topic is, "Early Peoples of Pennsylvania" and papers have already been read on the "Quakers," "Moravians" and "Lutherans."

LA VANTIA HALSEY SIMMONS,
Recording Secretary.

West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.) presented a Maine Memorial Tablet to the High School Building on Feb. 22, 1916. The unveiling took place March first with proper ceremony at Chapel hour, in the Auditorium. The tablet is of bronze mounted on Egyptian marble and was greatly appreciated by our Faculty, School Board and all concerned.

In December, 1915, West Augusta Chapter also gave to our Public School the large size Flag Rules beautifully framed with marker in brass.

MISS LUCY PRICHARD,
Secretary.

Jean Nicolet Chapter (De Pere, Wis.) placed on May 28, 1916, the first marker in Wisconsin at the grave of an 1812 soldier. After reading a portion of the D. A. R. ritual, the Secretary of the Chapter said:

"In this valley of the Fox where Indian canoes have passed for centuries and white men have lived since the early days of the New England Pilgrims and Virginia Cavaliers, there is many an unmarked grave of men who were brave and true, that we would gladly honor, but early records are imperfect or lacking altogether, and the sites of former habitations are often marked only by a single apple tree or plum or lilac.

"Even in this, the oldest cemetery for

miles around, there are graves that we are unable to identify; but before us we have one that we know is that of John Dousman, whom the U. S. D.-1812 have chosen to mark with their official badge, because of service which he rendered his country during the war of 1812-15.

The U. S. Daughters of 1812 is a society of women banded together for patriotic purposes and one of the ambitions of the members in Wisconsin is to hunt out and place a marker at the grave of every soldier in the War of 1812 who is buried within the state. They have chosen to honor our community by placing the first marker in Wisconsin at the grave of John Dousman, whose daughter, Mrs. DeNeuve, was one of the earliest members of their society; and as there is no chapter of their organization nearer than Milwaukee, they have asked the Jean Nicolet Chapter D. A. R. to place it for them. We are highly honored by the trust."

A brief account of the life and services of John Dousman was then given by one of the members, after which the closing prayer of the D. A. R. ritual was recited by all present, and the program was concluded by the singing of "America."

John Dousman, son of John Dousman Sen. and Catherine Bankman, his wife, was born at Pittsburg, Penna., came to Green Bay, Wis., in the early days of the Nineteenth Century as an army sutler and lived there until 1812 when he moved to Mackinac.

In a report of William Henry Puthuff to Gov. Cass, made shortly after John

Dousman removed to Mackinac, he says: "John Dousman has determined to remain here and consented to command the Co. of Militia to be organized at this place. May I ask that you will forward his commission by the first opportunity."

In 1818 John Dousman was made associate justice of the Mackinac Co. Court.

Aug. 13, 1821, he was received into the Roman Catholic church at Mackinac and was made a church warden. In 1824, near the time of his death, the family returned to Green Bay where he died.

March 15, 1808, John Dousman married Rosalie, daughter of Gabriel and Marguerite (Chevalier) La Borde, the ceremony being performed by Samuel Abbott, Justice of the Peace. They had: Jane, born June 17, 1812; Marie Anne, Aug. 15, 1815; John Pierre, Oct. 3, 1816; Harriet, Dec. 16, 1818; George Smith, Sept. 21, 1820. In August, 1821, just before John became a member of the Roman Catholic church, a certificate was filed of this marriage, and Father Gabriel Richards gave the couple his nuptial benediction in accordance with the ceremony of the church. Mrs. Rosalie Dousman, a highly educated woman for her day, became a teacher and the official interpreter for the Menominee Indians. The heathen Indians begged to be allowed to call her "Mother" as well as their Christian brethren; and two of her daughters, Jane and Kate (notwithstanding the fact that during the War of 1812 Jane, then an infant, was lowered into a well at De Pere to protect her from hostile Indians), followed the profession of their mother and were noted for patriotism.—E. SMITH, *Secretary*.

First Ex-State Regent's Badge Given Mrs. Greenawalt

June 7, 1916, Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt, the popular State Regent of the District of Columbia whose term of office expired by limitation last April, was presented with the first ex-State Regent's badge issued under the resolution passed at the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress. This had been ordered

immediately after the Congress by a number of enthusiastic friends of Mrs. Greenawalt who were anxious that she should be the first one to receive the honor; but owing to some slight change in the design none could be procured until now.

Book Reviews

JOHN CARY, PLYMOUTH PILGRIM.

DESCENDANTS OF SIMEON CHURCH OF CHESTER, CONN.

HAVILAND GENEALOGY BY JOSEPHINE S. FROST.

FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER. (LANDGON FAMILY.)

ANNALS OF THE LEONARD FAMILY.

MORRILL KINDRED IN AMERICA.

PARTRIDGE GENEALOGY.

These seven books each valuable in its way, have recently been presented to the Library; and divided into groups. The descendants of John Cary and of George Partridge claim Pilgrim ancestry, although from the Pilgrims of Duxbury, Mass., and not of the Mayflower; the Langdons and Morrills descend from the Puritans of Massachusetts; the Churches from Connecticut; the Havilands from New York; and the Leonards from the first iron-masters in the colony of America—Taunton, Mass.—in 1653. This latter book, limited to two hundred copies, sold at five dollars each, and compiled with much care by Mrs. Fanny Leonard Koster, contains much of the English ancestry of the family and also a copy from an old Bible record which supplies many facts missing in the Taunton records. Unfortunately, there is no index, but the defect is partially overcome (although nothing can entirely balance the lack of an index) by the two charts one giving the ancestry, the other the descendants of Thomas Leonard, born 1641, and his wife, Mary Watson, whom he married in 1662. The reader of "Two Men of Taunton" naturally turns first to find the ancestry of one of those men, Daniel Leonard; and the print of Taunton Green, giving the houses of him and Robert Treat Paine, is interesting. Not all of the Leonards were Tories, however. Col. Ephraim Leonard, Daniel's father, was a strong Whig; and so devised his property as to exclude any of his descendants from enjoying it who would not take the vote of allegiance to the United States. Lydia Cobb, patron saint of the chapter in Taunton of the D. A. R., was a Leonard, and many other patriotic men and women claim descent from a Rev. patriot through their Leonard ancestry. In modern times Lillian Russell—Helen Louise Leonard—is another descendant of the Leonards of Taunton.

The Haviland Genealogy shows the same careful, accurate statements of facts as did the Frost Genealogy by the same author, Mrs. Josephine C. Frost, and deals with the ancestors and descendants of William Haviland of Newport, R. I., and Flushing, L. I. (1653-1688) with special records of the allied families of Field, Hull, Torrey, Willett and Willis. It, like its predecessor, is limited to two hundred

copies, and can be obtained from the Lyons Genealogical Co., N. Y. While many of the Haviland Family were Friends, others were Revolutionary soldiers; and many is the interesting anecdote of those times which even a casual glance reveals. To the genealogist the comprehensive index will be the first cause of rejoicing; then the records from the Oblong, and other places in New York State previously unpublished will gladden the heart. Mrs. Frost is thoroughly familiar with the locality wherein most of the Havilands lived, having edited three volumes of the Town Records of Jamaica, L. I. The book has a number of illustrations, one of them being of a spoon, one of a set given by General and Lady Washington to Esther, wife of John Griffen.

Simeon Church, born in Lyme, Conn., settled early in life in that part of Saybrook, Conn., which is now Chester, and was the first clerk of the parish. He married Eunice Warner, and died in 1792, his widow living until 1809. Six of his children served in the Revolution, and the remaining three, daughters, married Revolutionary soldiers—truly an ancestor of whom one should be proud. The record of his ancestry and descendants is compiled by Charles Washburn Church, of Waterbury, Conn., and can be obtained at present for three dollars. It deals first quite briefly with his English ancestry; and then with his American ancestor, Richard of Hartford, ancestor of Captain Samuel Selden, Joseph, Joshua and Nathaniel Church, all of the Revolution, and of Hon. Samuel Church, Chief Justice of Conn., as well as Capt. Benjamin Church of the Deerfield Fight.

Of the sons of Simeon, Titus (1745-1807) died in Pawlet, Vt.; Simeon (1750-1841) married Theodora Beebe, was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, was a Revolutionary pensioner and died in Berne, N. Y. Philemon (1752-1842) enlisted from Boston, Mass., as a drummer, and served one year, then re-enlisted at Fishkill, N. Y., and took part in the battle of White Plains, married Sarah Tryon, and died, a Revolutionary pensioner, in Huntsburg, Ohio; John (1755-1834) enlisted in 1775 in Walpole, N. H., was near Gen. Montgomery when he was killed, was with Arnold at Sara-

toga and when he was wounded helped him to dismount; married Deborah Spencer (1759-1834), and died in Winston, Conn., where he had practiced the trades of a tanner and shoemaker, and also officiated as a Baptist preacher; Timothy, born in 1757, died on the prison ship Jersey in Nova Scotia in 1778; and Samuel (1759-1842) served three years as sergeant, married Lydia Nichols (1768-1842) and died, a Revolutionary pensioner in Holland Patent, N. Y.

Of the three daughters of Simeon Church, Lois (1747-1826) married Simeon Brooks (1740-1819), who served in the Sixth Conn. regiment during the Revolution; Eunice (1748-1823) married Phineas Warner (1749-1812) of Saybrook, Conn.; and Elizabeth (1753-1841) married Isaiah Huntley of Lyme, Conn., who was one of the re-inforcements at Ticonderoga in June, 1777. As would be expected from such a record many of the members of the later generation saw service in the War of 1812 and the Civil War, and a good index enables one to find readily the record desired.

John Cary, the Plymouth Pilgrim who, according to tradition, taught Elder Brewster Hebrew, and was the first Latin teacher in the Plymouth Colony, is the subject of a most interesting and carefully prepared genealogy by Seth C. Cary, Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. When the town of Bridgewater, Mass. was incorporated in 1656, he became town clerk, a position he filled until his death in 1681. While his descendants should not be confounded with those of James, who settled in Charlestown in 1639 or Miles who came to Va. in 1640, a cursory examination of the well-indexed volume (price \$5.00) shows that among his descendants were Revolutionary soldiers from Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt. An account of Elizabeth, who married James Stark, escaped the Wyoming Massacre by hiding with her children in a field of corn, and then led her children on foot all the way to her former home in Pawling, N. Y., where exhausted by her labors, she died Aug. 12, 1778, is only one of the many graphic accounts of the struggles of the Revolutionary patriots scattered throughout the work.

In a little book of forty pages, George Henry Partridge, of Duxbury, Mass., gives a sketch of some of the descendants of another Duxbury pilgrim—George Partridge, of Duxbury. Between 1630 and 1650 four distinct families of Partridges settled in New England, and are designated as the Duxbury, Hadley, Medfield and Salisbury branches from the towns where they first made their home. George Partridge, of Duxbury, was the ancestor of Hon. George Partridge, Member of Congress in 1781 and Founder of Partridge

Academy. A chart at the back gives the descendants, but there is no index to aid the searcher for knowledge.

"From One Generation to Another" is the title of a book of eighty pages (price \$2.00), compiled by Mrs. Annie Morrill Smith, 78 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Harriet Nash Langdon. It was printed first for private distribution in 1906 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival overland from Vershire, Vt., of the LANGDON Family at Columbia, afterward Cincinnati, Ohio. John, Solomon, Oliver, and the widow of James Langdon, sons of the Revolutionary soldier, John Langdon of Wilbraham, Mass. (1728-1822), and his wife, Eunice Torrey, journeyed together for ten weeks before they reached the land which has since been the home of their descendants, and the account of the journey and of the old customs is pleasantly told.

Cynthia M. Langdon (1823-1861) granddaughter of Esther Stebbins, widow of James Langdon, who made the journey from Vermont to Ohio, married Dr. Henry E. Morrill, father of Mrs. Annie Morrill Smith, compiler of the Langdon Family and also of the MORRILL KINDRED IN AMERICA, which is an account of the descendants of Abraham Morrill of Salisbury, Mass., 1632-1662, through his eldest son, Isaac Morrill (1640-1713), which can be obtained of the author for two dollars. It has a good index, several charts, and contains many interesting facts. Within a year after the death of Abraham Morrill, the town bargained with his widow for his homestead "for the use of the ministry," and it has been a parsonage from that day to this. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that the descendant of Abraham Morrill through whom the author claims recognition in Revolutionary societies was a minister, the Rev. Isaac Morrill of Wilmington, Mass. who on his way to Concord called at a brother minister's residence in Bedford, the Rev. Joseph Penniman, but was met with the words: "You go and fight and I will stay here and pray. Through the persistent efforts of Mrs. Smith the original copy of a sermon preached by Rev. Isaac Morrill, at Lexington, April 19, 1780, has been discovered and is reproduced in this book. Not a doubt seemed to be in his mind as to the ultimate outcome of the Revolution, and the sermon alone is worth the price of the book. Beginning as it does: "A day much to be remembered is that which we are this afternoon met together here in God's house, religiously to commemorate; . . . It will be handed down to our posterity, of the latest generations, what occurred at Lexington, upon the Nineteenth of April, 1775. Five passing years have not in the least erased from our minds the memory of that bloody and murderous

scene, here began and since carried on by George's troops in our land," it describes the feelings of the inhabitants of neighboring towns, and finally concludes with:

"Let every one exert himself to the utmost of his ability, for the setting up of civil government, upon the best plan that can be agreed upon, though it may not be according to every man's mind. The blessings of civil government are many and great, ought to be prized and sought after by all. A people without law (or with laws poorly executed

which is much the same) will presently become destitute of justice and righteousness. The setting up of civil government among us is necessary, for the bringing on a better state of things; yea absolutely necessary, and none can oppose it but such as are ignorant of their own interest. . . . God grant, that the time may be hastened, when peace, truth and righteousness shall universally prevail; and the Redeemer's kingdom come with power, and fill the whole earth."

EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE HOPKINS FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES—The Clemens American Marriage Records, Volume 5. Edited by William Montgomery Clemens, publisher, 56 Pine Street, New York City. Price, \$2.00.

This book of fifty-two pages contains forty-four pages of early Hopkins marriages collected from state, county, city, church and town records throughout the country; and the compiler states that many of them are published for the first time. The entries are arranged first by states, alphabetically; and then by first name. Eight pages of index give the names of husband or wife of a Hopkins, also alphabetically arranged. Twenty states are

represented in the list, and the number varies from one each from Indiana, Kansas and Wisconsin to one hundred and ninety-five from Rhode Island. The earliest mentioned is Bethia Hopkins of Hartford, Conn., who married Edward Stocking, May 27, 1652, and the latest is Charles W. Hopkins of Ashtabula, Ohio, who married Jessie E. Gallup, December 11, 1889. This book will undoubtedly be of great help to the searcher for Hopkins ancestry.

The June issue of *The Patriotic Marylander* and the July issue of *The Midwestern*, each filled with patriotic articles, have been received. One notes with pleasure in the former magazine that one of the articles published by the Daughters, "The Sentiments of an American Woman," is reprinted in its entirety. Several very interesting and instructive articles on "The Old Stage Coach Road from Annapolis to Baltimore," "Pulaski's Banner," and the reasons for considering Maryland "the State of first things" are noted as well worth reading; as also is the account of the Revolutionary dead buried in the two old Presbyterian cemeteries in Baltimore, Westminster and Glendy. Each year Flag Day is observed by the D. A. R. in Westminster Church, and after the ceremonies an attempt is made to decorate each grave of a Revolutionary soldier or of a soldier of the War of 1812 in the vicinity. Several other attractive articles complete a publication of which the Maryland Daughters may well be proud.

The July *Midwestern* is also a Flag Day number and the Daughters in Iowa are to be commended for bringing it out at this time, replete as it is with patriotic sentiment. Pictures of the President General, State Regent, Honorary Vice President General, and many State officers, with appropriate messages from

each, adorn the pages, and the report of the State Chairman of the Flag Committee shows a marvelous amount of work accomplished during the year.

Among the instructions given occurs one to use discretion in approaching unintentional flag offenders. A striking instance of this has been reported from Michigan. A large laundry firm erected a sign at the head of a business street, using as the center the American Flag, and above and below the name of the firm and the words: "Dry Cleaners." While the intention of the proprietor was perfectly proper, the sign itself was decidedly objectionable to the members of the D. A. R. Chapter in the locality. Formal complaint was filed, and the exact meaning of the Flag law was about to be tested when the question was settled out of court. The flag is retained, but above and below, instead of the objectionable words, appears this sentence: "Be an AMERICAN First Last and All the Time." This is said to be the only Flag sign in the United States to bear a legend. The same Chapter Regent has succeeded in getting all Moving Picture Houses in her city to throw the Flag on the screen during the program, when the Star Spangled Banner is played, with the words: "All Patriotic Americans Will Rise."

MARRIAGE RECORD EXCHANGE

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

MARRIAGES IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 1, 1801-April 28, 1803.

(All the above marriages were performed by Rev. James Muir, Presbyterian, except that of Peter McLrea to Mary Reynold, March 27, 1803.)

- Adams, James, to Catherine Braner (?), Feb. 25, 1802.
Adams, Leonard, to Nancy Devis, March 4, 1802.
Allison, Amos, to Ann Geiger, March 30, 1803.
Allison, Brian, to Ann Barr, April 8, 1801.
Allison, Elias, to Nancy Kent, Feb. 17, 1803.
Anderson, James, to Nellie Weyley, Sept. 2, 1802.
Andoll, Bernard, to Eleanor Stone, Aug. 27, 1801.
Antrim, Parnell, to Sarah Manley, June 28, 1802.
Atkinson, Guy, to Albina Burch, April 7, 1803.
Bailess, Robert, to Peggy Porter, Feb. 12, 1801.
Ball, Allen, to Ann Wiley, Dec. 31, 1801.
Barnes, Jesse, to Susanna Green, January 9, 1803.
Beech, John, to Mary Glasgow, Jan. 7, 1801.
Beggs, James, to Rebecca Talbutt, Dec. 28, 1801.
Bowling, George to Sarah Staples, Mch. 18, 1801.
Braintwite, Wm., to Elizabeth Corry, Aug. 15, 1802.
Brochus, Thomas, to Rachel Ashton, Nov. 5, 1801.
Brumley, Joseph, to Mary Smith, March 5, 1801.
Cannon, John Newton, to Ann Wattles, June 5, 1802.
Carrol, Sinclair, to Agnes Johnston, May 9, 1802.
Chesson, Lewis, to Ann Freeman, Oct. 4, 1801.
Chisolm, John, to Mary Ann Grigsby, Jan. 5, 1801.
Church, Henry, to Margaret McCallester, May 7, 1802.
Clements, William, to Sarah Booth, June 2, 1802.
Coffin, Daniel, to Sarah Findlay, Dec. 17, 1801.
Coffin, John, to Elizabeth Bennett, June 5, 1802.
Cohen, William, to Catharine Cary, April 30, 1801.
Collin, William A., to Sarah Slatford, June 13, 1802.
Crandle, Thomas, to Sarah Strart (sic), Jan. 21, 1802.
Dalton, Daniel, to Margaret Emmet, June 11, 1801.
Daugherty, Arthur, to Rebecca Smith, June 27, 1801.
Davis, Daniel, to Nancy Grimes, May 14, 1802.
Duncin, Robert, to Hannah Bennett, Dec. 17, 1801.
Edelon, Edward, to Sarah Moore, Jan. '6, 1802.
Grady, Gregsby, to Havey Baggott, Feb. 24, 1801.
Gray, James, to Precilla Weeds, Sept. 12, 1801.
Green, George, to Catha. Patterson, March 8, 1802.
Haden, Garret, to Eleanor Wood, Apr. 17, 1803.
Hamilton, David, to Ann Going, Sept. —, 1801.
Harris, Joseph to Winnefred Dorsey, Dec. 17, 1801.
Hartley, George, to Sarah Pepper, June 13, 1802.
Hawkins, Benjamin, to Nancy Willice, Jan. 28, 1801.
Heat, Charles, to Malinda Kent, Dec. 24, 1801.
Heith, Jas. to Isobello McMahon, July 22, 1802.
Howell, Charles to Ann Phenix, Sept. 23, 1801.
Hughes, Thos., to Amelia Egling, May 15, 1802.
Ingles, Rev. Jas. to Jane S. Johnston, Nov. 25, 1802.
Keating, Edward, to Martha Dunn, Jan. 15, 1801.
Kent, John, to Martha Ballard, Jan. 28, 1802.
Kibby, Alexander, to B—— McFarlane, Sept. 9, 1802.

King, Saml., to Elizabeth Gales, June 25, 1801.
 Ladd, William, to Sophia Ann Stedolph, Oct. 19, 1801.
 Landress, Henry W., to Nancy Davis, Apr. 12, 1801.
 Lanham, John, to Olphair (sic) Longdon, Oct. 22, 1801.
 Lanham, John, to Ann McFadden, Sept. 5, 1802.
 Laurence, William, to Rebecca Marle, Feb. 3, 1803.
 Lightfoot, John M., to Elizabeth Sandford, June 14, 1801.
 McCobb, John, to Sarah Weston, May 13, 1802.
 McCormack, Bernard, to Lucy Murphy, Oct. 27, 1801.
 McDougall, Daniel to Mary Talbut, Sept. 17, 1801.
 McDunnick, James, to Lydia Talbutt, April 24, 1803.
 McFarlin, George, to Kitty Richards, Jan. 24, 1802.
 McLane, Isaac, to Mary Turner, Apr. 2, 1801.
 McLrea (sic), Peter, to Mary Reynold, March 27, 1803.
 Marvel, David, to Ann Grymes, March 3, 1803.
 Mayhall, James, to Ann Ellis, Mch. 5, 1801.
 Murray, Edward, to Hepzebah Goodwin, May 11, 1801.
 Murry, Francis, to Lucretia Catterton, Oct. 24, 1801.
 Pelton, Enoch, to Sarah M. Patterson, Dec. 23, 1802.
 Piles, Lewis, to Anne Harriss, April 28, 1803.
 Porter, Reuben, to Fanny Chadwell, Feb. 12, 1801.
 Richter, John, to Mary Etser, May 23, 1802.
 Roach, John, to Monica Drary, June 14, 1801.
 Scott, James S. to Mary Adgale, Nov. 26, 1801.
 Shreve, Benja., to Sarah Kitley (?), Jan. 14, 1802.
 Sieverman, John C., to Elizabeth Devereux, Aug. 15, 1801.
 Simms, James, to Betsey Lightfoot, Jan. 9, 1803.
 Simpson, Gilbert, to Susanna Zimmerman, Feb. 3, 1803.
 Sly, John S., to Susanna Curtain, June 22, 1801.
 Smith, Daniel, to Betsey Stitley (Stilley?), Oct. 29, 1801.
 Smith, Robert, to Ann Watson, Feb. 19, 1801.
 Smith, Wm., to Sarah Morgan, July 19, 1802.
 Spooner, Holden, to Mary Ballard, June 10, 1802.
 Stewart, Robert, to Eliza. (Elizabeth) Ward, Sept. 17, 1801.
 Summers, Thomas, to Rachel Hooper, Sept. 2, 1802.
 Swallow, William, to Elizabeth Moore, Mch. 4, 1801.
 Swann, John, to Ann Bellford, Apr. 21, 1803.
 Taylor, George, to Mary Eaton, June 25, 1801.
 Taylor, Thomas, to Sarah Shuck, Oct. 28, 1802.
 Taylor, Wm., to Sally Simpson, Mch. 3, 1802.
 Thompson, John, to Matty Davies, Aug. 25, 1802.
 Wade, George, to Sarah Williams, Jan. 13, 1801.
 Wallace, Richard, to Peggy Billenger, Jan. 15, 1801.
 Wenscha, Martin, to Elizabeth Kelly, May 21, 1801.
 Wiley, Ephraim, to Phillis Hessen, July 22, 1802.
 Wingarty, William, to Rachel Kinley, March 1, 1801.
 Winsor, William, to Susanna Snell, March 11, 1802.
 Wise, George Carr, to Mary Ann Fulton, July 23, 1801.
 Wood, John, to Elizabeth Fig, Dec. 5, 1801.
 Wood, William W., to Eleanor Dixon, Feb. 19, 1801.
 Wright, Wm., to Elizabeth Conner, Apr. 9, 1803.

(The above marriage records were copied by Mrs. Mitnor Ljungstedt, a member of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, and carefully compared by another member of the chapter. Mrs. Ljungstedt is a most careful and enthusiastic searcher of old records, has visited twenty-five counties in Virginia, one corporation court, and also the State offices at Richmond. She has also examined the records of eleven Maryland counties, two in West Virginia and a number of courts in Pennsylvania. Her hobby is not only to ferret out for her own use the rare material still to be found in those states if one only knows where and how to search; but also to so influence public opinion that these priceless manuscripts may be properly guarded and preserved. As a side issue Mrs. Ljungstedt is compiling a Robinson Genealogy, and endeavoring to trace the connection between the various branches of the family which are to be found in the North, South and Middle sections of the country.)

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.
2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.
3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.
4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.
5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.
6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.
8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

3248. (3) EVANS. In the June issue of Genealogy, pub. by Wm. M. Clemens, New York City, are abstracts of the wills of six persons by name of Evans: *Elizabeth* of Loudoun Co. filed Mch. 9, 1772; mentions sons William and Joshua and daughters Anna Thomas, and Mary Gardner, and daughter in law Mary Evans. *Joshua*, of Loudoun Co. Va. filed Nov. 9, 1773, mentions brothers William and David Evans. *John Evans* of Loudoun Co. filed Aug. 13, 1770; mentions wife Mary, son Wm. and five daughters, Mary, Catherine and Sarah Evans, Christy Perrie and Amy Henderson. *Price* of Loudoun Co. filed Oct. 9, 1770, mentions wife Sarah, sons Jonathan, John and Oliver and four daughters: Sarah and Mary Evans, Ann Robson and Eleanor Smith. *John* of Loudoun Co. filed Nov. 9, 1767, mentions wife Elizabeth, sons Wm., Richard, Griffith, David and Joshua; three daughters, Elizabeth Evans, Mary Ramsay and Anna Thomas. (This is evidently the will of the husband of Elizabeth, above.) *Isaac* of Rockbridge Co. filed Sept. 5, 1786, mentions sons John and Abraham, and three daughters, Rachel and Rebecca Evans and Elizabeth Martin. There is also an abstract of the will of *Thomas Evan*, of Amherst Co. filed Sept. 5, 1774, mentions sons Benjamin, Charles, Thomas and William and daughter Hannah Evans. As many of the inhabitants of Loudoun Co. Va. moved to Ky. immediately after the Revolution it is hoped that these abstracts may be of service not only to

A. W. I. but also to others of the name in the Southern States. *Gen. Ed.*

3311. EDMONDSON. In the June, 1916, issue of Genealogy, pub. monthly by Wm. M. Clemens, 56 & 58 Pine St. N. Y. is an abstract of the will of William Edmondson, of Rockbridge Co. Va. filed Feb. 5, 1782. In it he mentions his sons William, Robert and John, and daughters: Isabell, Ann and Mary Edmondson. In the same Co. the will of James Edmondson was filed Mch. 4, 1783. It mentions wife Agnes, son David, daughters Jean Edmondson and Sarah Tedford, and grandchildren: Eliz. Agnes, Jean and Sarah Tedford. *Gen. Ed.*

3728. (3) COOK. The only men by name of Cook or Cooke who received land in Ky. on account of Rev. services, according to the Annual Report of the Ky. Sons of the Revolution were: *Joseph* (whose heir at law, Thomas Cook rec'd. the land) a private in Va. Continental Line; *William*, a sergeant in Cont. Line; *William*, a private in the State Line, and *William*, a Gunner in the U. S. Navy; also *William Cooke* (whose assignee, James Hawkins received the land), and *Zachariah Cook*, a private in Va. Cont. Line. According to the N. C. Records, Vol. XX, p. 248, Silas Cook was Clerk of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for New Berne in 1787. There is no reference to him at an earlier period. *Gen. Ed.*

4151. EVANS. Oliver Evans of Delaware (1755-1819) had a cousin James (1775-1846),

who was the son of John Evans and his wife Hannah Robinson. James and his widowed mother, Hannah, moved to McKeesport, Pa. in 1796, and about 1800 there were said to be relatives of his, sons of the inventor, Oliver (1755-1819) living in Pittsburgh. One of them was named Cadwallader, who was also an inventor and he moved back to Phila. later. July 14, 1834 the will of Sarah, wid. of George Evans, was recorded in Pittsburgh. In it mention is made of sons Oliver Ormsby and George Muhlenberg Evans, minors, and Cadwallader Evans of Phila. was appointed guardian. It is quite possible therefore that George was another son of Oliver (1755-1819). There was also an Owen Evans who was related to the family. *Mrs. Emily Evans Tasscy*, 514 Emerson St. E. E., Pittsburgh, Penna. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that as Oliver Evans died in New York City it is quite possible that his will may be found among the probate records; and if so, it would probably mention his wife and children.

4267. WEBSTER. Daniel Webster of Warner and Mehetabel Haynes were married at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 8, 1794. As Warner was not incorporated in 1790, it is quite possible that the Daniel Webster who was born July 27, 1771, in Haverhill, Mass., is the same Daniel who later was "of Warner." That one was the son of Thomas Webster and his second wife, Mrs. Abigail Emery, who were married Oct. 14, 1766. Daniel Webster died in Keene, N. H. Nov. 20, 1813, aged 42 years (Keene Vital Statistics, p. 238), and the following statement is found in the History of Keene: "For many years Daniel Webster, relative of the great Daniel Webster, was a brazier and bell-founder of Keene, made sleigh-bells . . . and was sealer of weights and measures at the time of his death in 1812." It is possible that the Thomas Webster of Haverhill who is mentioned in Mass. Archives as serving in 1777 from Haverhill, is the father of Daniel, but one would have to prove it. Mehitabel Haynes was the dau. of Joseph Haynes and his second wife, Mehitabel or Matilda Marsh. Joseph was born Oct. 25, 1712, son of Thomas and Hannah (Heriman) Haynes, and died Dec. 26, 1801, having had twenty-one children by his two wives. But his second wife, Mehitabel, who was the mother of thirteen of them, lived until Feb. 4, 1826, when she rested from her labors at the ripe age of 87 years. Mehitabel Haynes who m Daniel Webster was born July 2, 1772. This information is gathered from Haverhill Vital Statistics, and Keene Histories. The connection between the two Daniel Websters seems to be rather indefinite, if any. *Gen. Ed.*

4324. (2) EVERTS. In the answer to this question in the April, 1916, issue, the name of one of the daughters of Capt. Nathaniel Everts

of Conn. and Mary Moore, his wife, was given as Ara. It should be Orra, and she m Israel Northrup Dec. 24, 1809. "Mary" who m Samuel Langdon was always called "Polly" in the old records. *Mrs. H. H. Fox*, Waucoma, Ia.

4477. KIRKPATRICK. Capt. John Kirkpatrick was probably the son of David Kirkpatrick, of Sussex Co., N. J., who was the son of Andrew Kirkpatrick, one of the two immigrants in 1736. The New Jersey Kirkpatrick family will be found pretty fully given, with a genealogical line back for one thousand years, in the Somerset County Historical Quarterly, published at Somerville, N. J., July 1916, number. *A. Van Doren Honeyman*, Plainfield, N. J.

4480 (4) OLDHAM-SIMPSON. In the Census of 1790 for N. C. we find that Richard Simpson and Mary (evidently a widow) were living in St. David's District, Caswell Co. The only family of Oldhams in N. C. at that time were living also in St. David's District—the family of Moses Oldham. As Miller in his History and Genealogies in one place refers to the mother of Jesse Oldham's wife as Martha Simpson, and in another as Mary Simpson, it seems probable that this Mary was the one who died in 1798, and that "Martha" is a misprint. It might be productive of information if G. W. C. wrote to the Clerk of Probate Court, Yanceyville, Caswell Co. N. C. and obtained a copy of the will of Mary or Martha Simpson, probated in 1798. *Gen. Ed.* According to information furnished by *Mrs. Z. Moses*, Box 566, Rushville, Nebraska, there was a Wm. Simpson who served in the Rev. from Bedford Co. Va. until wounded at the battle of Saratoga. He belonged to Morgan's "Sharp Shooters" and m Eliz. Read Nov. 23, 1779. They had: Elizabeth (or Martha) and three sons, Wm., Andrew and Joseph. They left Va. soon after the Rev. and settled in Rockingham Co. N. C. where his wife Elizabeth d in 1798. In 1805 he moved to Mercer Co. Ky. where he m in 1809 Polly Ann Davis, and d in March, 1818.

4499. (10) MIDDLEDITCH. If Zeramba Middleditch was a son of Matthew Middleditch, an early settler of Erie Co. N. Y. it is not probable that he served in the Rev. as he was a Friend. His wife, Huldah Putnam, however, may have descended of Rev. stock as she is said to have been a near relative of Gen. Israel Putnam. Matthew Middleditch had a son, Alonzo, b ab. 1806, who m Sylvia Irish. *Mrs. George A. Wallace*, 345 Lafayette Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.

4502. PARK. In answer to P. J. I would say that Frank Sylvester Parks, 1609 Hobart St. Washington, D. C. has compiled a genealogy on the Parks Families of Conn. and another on the Parks Families of Mass. either

of which may be obtained for \$7.00 by writing the author. The ancestry of Dr. Roswell Park, b Pomfret, Conn. is given for eight generations in the "Parks Families of Conn." *Mrs. Blanche Hunter Martin*, Bowling Green, Mo.

4505. JONES. Francis Jones Jr. was in the Provincial Congress of N. C. in 1775, and also mentioned as on a Committee in the Provincial Congress. (N. C. Records, Vol. X: 913-5.) Francis Jones Sen. whose will was probated in 1755 in Edgecombe Co. and in 1770 in Wake Co. mentions a wife Mary. As the sons mentioned in the will are the same as given by C. J. E. P. I am wondering if she has not confused the family. The ch. of Francis Sen. mentioned in the will are: Nathaniel, Tignal, John, Matthew, Britton, Ridley, and seven daughters: Judith Wilson, wid., Mary Cullers, wid., Bettie Day, Lucy, Lydia and Jemima. Lydia m Drury Mims, and lived in Edgefield Co. S. C. She was a woman of great courage and strength of character. Her ch. were: Drury Jr., David, Briton, John, Livingston, Matthew, Tignal, Lydia, Ridley and Winnie. Drury Mims was a Rev. soldier and d in Edgefield Co. in 1819. His wife survived him. Nathaniel, son of Francis Jones Sen. d in 1815; and in his will mentioned wife, Rachel; and ch. Joel Lane, Alfred, Burwell, Perry, Timothy, Walton, Wesley, and several daughters whose names were not given. *Mrs. J. L. Mims*, Edgefield, S. C. A lineal descendant of Francis Jones and his wife, Mary (not Betsey) Ridley, *Miss Susie Genby*, "Maplehurst," Franklin, Tenn. sends an abstract of the will of Francis Jones as found in the N. C. Hist. and Gen. Register, p 326 and other valuable information.

"Francis Jones, Edgecombe Co., Jan. 14, 1750; August Court 1755. Sons Nathaniel and Tignal, son-in-law John Cullers, sons *Matthew and Francis*, son Albridgton, wife *Mary*, daughters Judith Wilson, Mary Cullers, Lucy Jones, Bettie Day Jones, Jemima Jones, sons John and Ridley, wife and son Nathaniel Executors. Test. Thos. Wiggins, • Francis Drake."

From Wheeler's History of North Carolina, p 85: Also Colonial Records Vol. X, p. 501: "The Provincial Congress met at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and the following persons were elected and appeared from Wake Co.: Joel Lane, John Hinton and Tignal Jones. All of these were my great, grt-grd-fathers."

Also from Wheeler's History: p. 85: Council of Safety, met in Congress, Nov. 12, 1776 at Halifax, the following delegates appeared: from Wake—Tignal and James Jones; from Beaufort—Francis Jones.

Ibid., p 29:

Delegates from Beaufort to Congress of 1776 at Halifax, and to form the State Constitution were John Barrow, Thomas Respiss,

Jr., *Francis Jones*, Robert Trip and Thomas Respiss.

Tignal Jones was a Congressman from Wake Co. in the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsborough, Aug. 1775. Colonial Records, Vol. X, pp. 166-215, 207, 532.

The Court of Wake County met at Bloomsbury June 4th, 1771, "in home of Col. Joel Lane, it is thought, as his house was the only available building in Bloomsbury." The following is taken from the Court Records. "The Worshipful Theophilus Hunter, Joseph Lane (brother of Joel), Benjamin Hardy, James Martin, Joel Lane, Hardy Sanders, Abraham Hill, Thos. Wooten, Thos. Crawford, James Jones and *Tignal Jones Esquires*," composed the personnel of the first Court. *Tignal Jones* was a Representative in the House of Commons from Wake Co., during the Revolution. —Wheeler's History Part II, pp. 421, 422.

From Colonial Records (1771-1775) page 689. "Field Return of the Regiment of Militia for Wake County at General Muster, Oct. 6th, 1773, *Nathaniel Jones*, Captain; *Tignal Jones*, Lieutenant." These were brothers, sons of Francis Jones.

From Warwick Co. Va. Notes from Order Book: *Tignal Jones* was appointed Sheriff, and took the oath Aug. 6th, 1761. John Jones (Gent.) and wife Constance are mentioned in the notes also.

Tignal Jones, who married Penelope Cain, d bet. Aug. 26, and Nov. 1807, as his will—which I have—was dated "Aug. 26 1807; and Probated at the Nov. term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County, N. C., 1807. Francis and Matthew Jones, both appear in "Pierce's Register of the Continental Army;" as do their brothers John and Albridgton ("Briton").

Albridgton Jones, of Isle of Wight Co., Va. had many acres of lands, some "grants," on the Nottaway River, Southampton Co., and Nansemond. He was one of the first Justices of Southampton Co., June 8—1749. On Aug. 10th, 1749, was commissioned Captain of the Militia of the said county. Dec. 23, 1784, he married Fanny Calvert, dau. of Christopher Calvert.

Matthew Jones' will was dated July 1793; proved in Southampton Co., Sept. 1793: legatees: his son Albridgton, daughters Sarah and Ann Jones, daughter Elizabeth Jones, sister Elizabeth Jarrell; appoints his brother Albridgton Jones executor. The will of Albridgton Jones was proven at Southampton Co., Nov. Court 1809.

Nathaniel Jones, son of Evan and Elizabeth Wells, m Amelia or Millicent, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hinton) Blanchard. This Nathaniel Jones is known in history as "Nathaniel Jones (W. P.)" "White Plains," to distinguish him from "Nathaniel Jones (C. T.),"

of Crab Tree Creek; both were my Great-grt-grd-fathers, one on paternal and the other on maternal side, of my mother.

Nathaniel Jones, of whom you ask, was the one in the House of Commons during the Rev. War; he was also "many years the President of the County (Wake) Court; and the oldest Magistrate of this county, at the time of his death, Feb. 8th, 1815." He is spoken of as "a wealthy and respected citizen of Wake County, remarkably attentive to the duties of his station; and for many years in the Legislature of the State; and a valuable member of society." He was in the Legislature from 1805 until his death.

Descendants of Tignal Jones are eligible to the D. A. R. and also Colonial Dames on his record. Descendants of Nathaniel Jones are eligible to the D. A. R. and also U. S. Daughters of 1812 on his record.

In this connection it is worthy of mention that the author of the Gentry Family in America, of which Miss Susie Gentry is a prominent member, Mr. Richard Gentry of Kansas City, Mo. died May 8, 1916, aged 69 years.

4520. BOONE. Oct. 10, 1717, George Boone, of Exeter, Eng. landed at Philadelphia, Pa. with his wife and eleven children, and bought land near Bristol, Bucks Co. Pa. His son, Squire Boone, married Sarah Morgan and Daniel was their son. (Appleton's Encyclopedia.) Daniel Boone, b near Bristol, Bucks Co. Penna. Feb. 11, 1735, was the son of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone. (Lamb's Biographical Dict.) *Mrs. Mary Cady Grant*, Cincinnati, Ohio. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that in the very carefully prepared sketch called "The Boone-Bryan History" by Dr. J. D. Bryan, a great grand nephew of Daniel Boone, and pub. by the Kentucky State Historical Society, at Frankfort, Ky. George Boone settled not in Bucks Co. but in that part of Philadelphia Co. which is now known as Berks. Dr. Bryan gives authorities for his statement; also we find in Penna. Archives, Third Series, Vols. XXIV-VI, that as early as 1734 George Boone took up 500 acres in Phila. Co. (Bucks Co. was formed from Phila. Co. in 1745.) In 1740 George Boone was gathered to his fathers, aged 78 yrs. and his wife Mary, when she was aged 74 yrs. In 1750 Squire, son of George Boone, left Exeter, and moved to N. C. settling on the Yadkin River, in the same community where Morgan Bryan lived, and here Squire Boone died and Daniel married Rebecca Bryan. In the old records of the Friends, Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, Oct. 31, 1717, "George Boone Sr. produced certificate of his good life and conversation from the meeting at Calumpton in Great Britain, which was read and received." "Squire Boone, son of George of Philadelphia Co. yeoman, married to Sarah, daughter of Edward Morgan of same county, at Gwynedd

Meeting House 7-13-1720," in the presence of 39 witnesses whose names are recorded. In the records of the Exeter Monthly Meeting are recorded the children of Squire and Sarah Boone: Sarah, b 4-7-1724; Israel, b 3-9-1726; Samuel, b 3-22-1728; Johnathan, b 10-6-1730; Elizabeth, b 12-5-1732; Daniel, b 8-22-1734; Mary, b 9-3-1736; George, b 11-2-1739; Edward, b 9-9-1740." The three youngest children, Nathan, Squire and Hannah were not recorded in the Exeter Meeting.

4527. DOUGLAS-HASTINGS. Wm. Douglas, Col. of the New Haven, Conn. regiment in the Am. Rev. was b Plainfield, Conn. Jan. 27, 1742-3. He was son of Lieut. Col. John Douglas, and his wife Olive Spaulding. There was a William Douglas b Plainfield, June 22, 1735 son of James Douglas, who removed to Cornwall, Conn. in 1739. This Wm. had a son, Wm., b Cornwall after 1773, who settled at Day, N. Y. No other of that name in this family was born in Cornwall early enough to serve in the Revolution. *Samuel Craig*, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

4532. CLARKE. Elijah Clarke was born in Edgecombe Co. N. C. in 1733; m Hannah Arrington in N. C. in 1762; moved to Wilkes Co. Ga. between 1774 and 1777. He was never Gov. of Ga. It was his son, John Clarke who was Governor (1818-1820). The children of Elijah according to *Mr. Josiah H. Shinn*, 624 Rock Creek Church Road, Washington, D. C. were: Elijah, b 1764 m Miss Long; Gov. John, b Edgecombe Co. N. C. Feb. 28, 1766, d Oct. 12, 1832 m in Ga. Nancy Williamson and had four children; and two daughters. According to *Miss Frances Moulger* (who unfortunately does not give her address), there were: Sarah, who m Josiah Walton of Wilkes Co.; Elizabeth, who m Benajah Smith; Nancy, who m Jesse Thompson of Elbert Co.; Polly (Mary) who m Charles Williamson (of Wilkes Co. Ga.). He lived only two years and she m (2) Wm. I. Hobby of Augusta; Susan who d in childhood; Fannie a twin of Elijah (who m Margaret Long of Wilkes Co.) who m Edwin Moulger of Wilkes Co. and Gibson, who d unmarried.

4532. (2) WILSON. *Mrs. Francis L. Price*, 2610 Guadalupe St., Austin, Texas, copied the following Wilson wills while in Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg Co. N. C. May 8, 1916. *John Wilson*, will dated 1779, leaves estate to wife Agnes, and children: John, Mary, Samuel, Jane, Elizabeth, Nancy, Becky, and Andrew. *James Wilson*, will dated April 29, 1776, leaves estate to wife Mary, and children Mary and Elizabeth, their share to be cared for by their grandfather, Matthew Patton. He also mentions Mary and Ann Alexander "my wife's daughters," sons: John McKamy Wilson and James Wilson and Deborah, Isaac and Elias Alexander. Witnesses: Archibald McDowell; Ezekiel Wallace and

Hezekiah Alexander. Mrs. Price also copied in Lincolnton, the county seat of Lincoln Co. the additional will of a James Wilson, who may possible be the son James mentioned in the will of James of Mecklenburg Co. It is dated Nov. 9, 1795, and he styles himself "James Wilson of the state of N. C. county of Lincoln, planter" and mentions wife Margaret, daughter Jane, son James, daughter Mary, daughter Sarah, daughter Margaret, son in law, David Patton, daughter Elizabeth, son John Wilson, daughter Martha, son in law John Patton, son in law Lewis Hunter, granddaughter Margaret McKisick; Exrs. wife Margaret, son James Wilson and son in law Daniel McKisick.

4535. (4) SHUTE. While the following record does not answer the inquiry, as it is an exact copy of a Bible record that has since become lost it may be well to record it. It supposedly pertains to a Shute Family of Penna. "Mary Price, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Price was Born Sunday July ye 3, 1743 about a quarter after six of the clock. The 27th day of 7th month, 1755, about 10 minutes after 10, it being the first Day of the week, was born Samuel Shute, son of Henry and Mary Shute. John Shute son of Henry and Mary Shute was born the 8th day of July, 1758. Sarah Shute the daughter of Henry Shute was born April the 3, 1760. Hannah alias Anne Shute the daughter of Henry and Mary Shute was born January 18, 1762. Elizabeth Shute the daughter of Henry and Mary Shute was born 8th day of February 1764. John Randolph was married to Elizabeth Shute by the Rev. Mr. Keaton the 16th day of September, 1794, at St. Mary's church in fourth street, Philadelphia. (St. Mary's is a Catholic church, corner 4th and Walnut streets.) George Cooper and Elizabeth Shute was married Oct. 31, 1780 by Mr. White, Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's. Mary Courtney the daughter of "Horceles" and Mary Courtney was born the 24th day of March 1767. *Miss E. E. Masscy*, 2123 N. 21st St., Phila., Pa.

4535. (12) McCONNELL. The McConnell family belonged originally to Lancaster Co. Penna. Robert having emigrated to Cumberland Co. from Lancaster. In Penna. Archives Fifth Series, Vol. VI, p 288 Robert McConnell is one of those who performed a tour of duty in the Cumberland Co. Militia by order of Council June 27, 1781. In Vol. IV of same series, p 190 Robert McConnell of Artillery, Capt. Lieut. of Cont. Line received Depreciation pay. In the Sixth Series, Vol. II, pp 650 & 771 Robert McConnell is mentioned as serving in Capt. John McMaster's Co. from Dec. 8, 1781 to Feb. 8, 1782, York Co. Associators and Militia. *Mrs. M. N. Robinson*, 223 East King St., Lancaster, Penna.

4541. INGERSOLL. Isaac Ingersoll, b 1773 m Irena Sweetland who was b Sept. 24, 1777 at Hebron, Conn. She was the dau. of Aaron Sweetland, b Jan. 4, 1748/9 and his wife Patience Clark, whom he m at Coventry, Sept. 27, 1770. Irena died in Cazenovia, N. Y. Apr. 30, 1842, and Isaac d in same place Nov. 30, 1836. Their ch. were Lydia, b Apr. 9, 1803; Samuel Clark, b 1805; Electa, b May 3, 1808; Wm. Hale, b Apr. 17, 1811; Eldad Webster, b Dec. 20, 1814; Albert Kirtland, b Feb. 21, 1818. *Miss Elma C. Bishop*, Route 3, Berwick, Penna. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that the only Ingersoll mentioned in Miss Larned's History of Windham Co. Conn. of two volumes is Jared Ingersoll, who although opposing the Stamp Act before it became a law, yielded to pressure after it was law and accepted the position of Stamp master. "Five hundred horsemen armed with clubs and other weapons and provided with eight days provisions marched deliberately across the country under the leadership of Capt. Durkee, intercepted Ingersoll on his way to Hartford and compelled him to write his name to the formal resignation prepared for him. Putnam, accredited with a prominent share in the instigation of this eruption, was detained from personal participation by illness. As soon as possible he waited upon Gov. Fitch in behalf of the Sons of Liberty, to ensure that no other stamp master should be appointed, and no farther attempt made to enforce the Act, and with his usual directness assured him that if he should refuse to relinquish the control of the stamped paper his house would be "leveled with the dust in five minutes." Little wonder therefore that Richard Ingersoll should move away from Windham Co. Conn. to Mass. where his patriotic relatives resided.

4549. DUNBAR-HAYWARD. Samuel Dunbar, b 1704 m (1) in 1732 or 1733 Melatiah Hayward and had Sarah, b 1733 m Elijah Snow; Mehitabel, b 1735, m Jonathan Copeland; Samuel, b 1737; Melatiah, b 1741, m Capt. Jesse Howard; Hannah, b 1743, m Daniel Snow Esq. Samuel Dunbar m (2) in 1745 Mary Hayward and had: Asa, b 1745, d 1788; Robert, b 1746 m Betty Kingman; Daniel, b 1748, m Abigail Kingman; Peter, b 1750; Simeon, b 1752; Barnabas, b 1756; Thaxter, b 1758, m Phebe Alger; Caleb, b 1760, m Hannah Drake. Samuel Dunbar d Apr. 17, 1786 in the 82nd year of his age. Mary his second wife d Feb. 3, 1793, aged 75 yrs. *Miss Sara E. Wilbar*, Registrar Deborah Sampson Chapter, Bridgewater, Mass. An answer was also kindly sent to this query from California, which gives more details in regard to Samuel Dunbar and his family. Samuel Dunbar was the son of Peter and Sarah (Thaxter) Dunbar of Hingham, Mass. Sarah was a descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower, and married her

cousin, Peter Dunbar, who as well as herself descended from another Mayflower pilgrim, Francis Cook. Samuel was born in Hingham, Mass. May 11, 1704. Melatiah Hayward, his first wife was the daughter of Joseph Hayward; whereas Mary Hayward, his second wife was the dau of Deacon Thomas Hayward. Sarah m in 1767; Mehitabel (or ble) in 1755; Samuel in 1758, Mary Snow; Melatiah in 1761 and Hannah in 1764. Asa d in Keene, N. H. Robert m in 1770; Daniel in 1771; Peter m in 1773 Alice Alger; Simeon m in 1781 Abigail Packard; Barnabas m (1) in 1780 Silence Alger, and m (2) in 1784, Molly (Hayward) Howard; Thaxter m in 1779 and Caleb in 1782. *Miss Lena M. Dunbar*, 175 N. Jefferson St., Riverside, Calif.

4577. (3) PUTNAM. According to the Putnam Lineage p 87, Gen. Israel Putnam was descended from John Putnam, the immigrant, through his son Thomas who had a son Joseph who was Gen. Putnam's father. Israel was born in Salem, Mass. Jan. 7, 1718. In the same town on Aug. 14, 1712, another descendant of John, the immigrant, was born, named Henry Putnam. He was killed at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and was the son of Eleazer, grandson of John, and great grandson of the immigrant, John. (See p 146.) *Nathan H. Jones*, Poultney, Vt.

4583. WHITCOMB. Two other kind friends have furnished answers to this query and combined they are as follows: Scottaway or Scotter Whitcomb, b Feb. 10, 1766 in Western Mass. was the son of a Rev. soldier, Scottoway Whitcomb, b Rochester, Mass. June 18, 1739, m Mary (1739-1814) and d in Granville, Washington Co. N. Y. July 28, 1812. Scottoway, Jr. m Olive Parsons, was deacon of the Congregational church, and d in Granville, N. Y. in 1840. Olive d May 15, 1845. Their ch. were Lucy, b 1784 m John Potter; Mary or Polly, b Nov. 11, 1788, m David Lee; Samuel, b Apr. 24, 1791 in Granville, N. Y. m Celinda Smith and lived in Ontario, N. Y. where both he and his wife died; Scottaway (also called Scotter) who was a deacon of the Congregational Church at South Granville, N. Y. was in the War of 1812, m Lydia Day and d in Ontario, N. Y.; Loami, a physician of Ontario, N. Y.; Lewis, a minister and member of the Black River Conference. (Two of his ch. are recorded in the South Granville Cong. church books: Hulda, bapt. Sept. 2, 1821; and Lucy, bapt. Dec. 7, 1823); Olive who m Wm. Austin of Poultney, Vt.; Lovinia, who m (1) Wm. Ryder and (2) Mr. Harris and Flynn, b July 6, 1805, who m (1) Jerusha B. Tracy m (2) Mary Martin and had six children. *Mrs. S. A. Cody*, Willoughby on the Lake, R. F. D. Ohio a descendant of Scottaway Whitcomb, and a member of the Western Reserve Chapter, and *Mrs. George A. Wallace*, 345 Lafayette Ave. Buffalo, N. Y. Registrar of

the Buffalo Chapter one of whose members is also a descendant of Scottaway Whitcomb, are the authorities for the above statements.

4587. COGSWELL. Rosanna Cogswell, who m Stephen Winstone was b May 11, 1739, in Southington, Conn. m in 1758, lived in Southington, where their five children were born. She was the daughter of Joseph Cogswell, b May 24, 1711, in Farmington, Conn. and his wife, Joanna Andrews whom he m May 3, 1732. They also lived in that part of Farmington which later became Southington, until late in life when they moved to Richmond, Mass. where Joseph d May 2, 1783, and his wid. d Sept. 25, 1789. Joseph was too old to have rendered active military service although he may have performed some civil or patriotic service. He was a descendant of John Cogswell (1592-1669) the immigrant. Stephen Winstone, b Dec. 3, 1733 in Wallingford, Conn. was the son of Daniel and Abigail (Hotchkiss) Winston. *Mrs. George Cogswell Preston*, 193 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.

4587 (4). DUNHAM. Gideon Dunham, b 1700, d Apr. 27, 1762 in Southington, Conn. He m (1) in 1718 Desire Case (1701-1728) m (2) Mary Lewis. His ch. were: Desire b 1728 who m 1755 Roswell Moore of Southington; Mary, b 1732, m 1758, Amos Hart, and Cornelius, b 1740, m Jemima Andrews in 1764 (who d 1819) and d 1818. Gideon could not have served in the Rev. but Cornelius who was a tavern keeper served from Southington in 1778. The ch. of Cornelius and Jemima were: Lavina, b Dec. 13, 1764, d 1835; Samuel, b May 15, 1767, m Aug. 4, 1789, Ariel Rich (dau. of John and Hannah) and d Sept. 20, 1811, when his wid. m (2) Oct. 6, 1826, Abijah Hart; Mary, b Sept. 27, 1769, d Aug. 26, 1783, Nancy b Aug. 4, 1771, m Levi Curtis; Jemima, b Feb. 26, 1774, m Sept. 4, 1811, Chester Pratt; and Cornelius, b Jan. 29, 1777, m April 25, 1804, Lucina Newell who was b 1779 and d Nov. 23, 1853, her husband having died Jan. 6, 1823; Diadamia, b Feb. 7, 1781, m Feb. 3, 1803, Asahel Peck; Sarah, b Aug. 25, 1783, m Jan. 19, 1806, Nathaniel Judd Root; and Chauncey, b Mch. 28, 1786, m (1) Nov. 1812, Rosanna Root who d Nov. 27, 1823, m (2) Sylvia Langdown, who was b July 27, 1800 and d in Southington aged 106 years, her husband having d Sept. 28, 1880. *Mrs. Edward H. Wilcox*, Winsted, Conn. and *Mrs. William S. Meek*, Secretary Society Mayflower Descendants in the State of N. J. 143 Dehart St. Elizabeth, N. J. were kind enough to furnish the above information.

4616. BROWN. No mention of a Col. Sanford Brown is to be found either in the Mass. Archives or in Heitman's Register. Mention is made in Heitman of a Lieut. Col. Abijah Brown of Mass. also of an Andrew Brown who served as a volunteer at Bunker Hill, and later as Major Deputy Muster Master

General of Eastern Department; also of a Major Jacob Brown of the 18th. Cont. Infantry in 1777. These are the only men by name of Brown from Mass. who served with a higher rank than Captain. *Gen. Ed.*

4617. DARLINGTON. No-one has so far entered the D. A. R. on the service of a Thomas Darlington. In Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. V pp 505, 567 & 588 mention is made of a Thomas Darlington of Class 3, Birmingham Co. Chester Co. Militia who served under Capt. Simonson (no date); also in 1780 served under Capt. Edward Simonson in the Fourth Co. Birmingham Militia; also in 1783 in the 8th Class Second Co. East Bradford, Capt. John Underwood, Chester County Militia. *Gen. Ed.*

4617 (2). OSBORNE. No-one has up to the present time entered the D. A. R. on the service of Peter Osborne of Penna. but in the Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. I p 398 mention is made of a man of that name who was Master of the Brig, Hetty which cleared the port of Phila. June 15, 1768; also in Vol. V, pp 853, 625, 629 mention is made of a Peter Osbourn (or Osburn) who served in Capt. Evan Anderson's Co. Oct 1, 1781 in the 4th. Class of Westwhiteland and North Goshen Co. (Chester Co.) of Militia; also served in the same company in the early part of the year 1781; also in 1780 served in the 7th. Class of the Westtown Co. Chester Co. Militia. *Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

4650. SMITH. Information wanted of Dr. Smith, who served in the Rev. as surgeon, probably from N. C., and whose son Dr. Wm. L. Smith was drowned, leaving considerable property. A dau. Jane Smith m John Thomas in N. C. He served in the War of 1812 as blacksmith and maker of horseshoe nails. John, son of John and Jane (Smith) Thomas, was b in Wythe Co., Va., Jan. 11, 1800. The family moved later to Ohio, thence to St. Clair Co., Ill., and settled near Shiloh, where John Thomas d in 1849 and his wife Jane in 1854. *B. T. R.*

4651. NASH. Wanted, Rev. record of Lieut. James Nash, of Weymouth, Mass., who m Sarah Vinson and had a dau. Leah. *F. V. F.*

4652. SCHUMANN. Wanted, Rev. service and any other information of Conrad Schumann, who served in Col. Nicholas' regt. He had two brothers, Jacob and John, and a sister Barbara Ann, b in Germany Feb. 15, 1761, who m Joel Brown in 1787. They went to Penna. and settled the town of Brownsville. *J. H. K.*

4653. EVANS. Information wanted of the parents and wife of Jonathan Evans, who lived in Queen Anne's Co., Md., in 1790. A war record shows that he served as a private in Capt. Joseph Kennard's detachment, 38th (Wright's) regt. Md. Militia, War of 1812, and as sergeant in Capt. Wm. E. Meconcken's (2d) Co., same regt. He had six or more children: Polly; Ann, m a Stockett; Elizabeth, m (1) Glauden, (2) Crane; Sarah, m Edward Stewart; Jonathan; and another son whose name is not now known. *S. E. S.*

4654. BURRITT. Peleg Burritt, Jr. of Fairfield Co., Conn., was appointed, or ordered, to be Captain of the 4th Reg. of the Conn. Militia by the General Assembly of Conn. on the 13th day of October, 1763. After that time he joined the Conn. Colony in Wyoming Valley,

Pa. Here he moved his family and built a home. His military experience and mature judgment were of great assistance to the colonists. He was sent on Committees to the Authorities to Harrisburg and Philadelphia; urging for some protection for the Valley. The terrible massacre of the 3rd and 4th of July, 1778, was proof of his good judgment. Will some one help his descendants to obtain membership, or Ancestral Bars from his services? *B.*

4655. ELLIOTT. Official proof is desired of the Rev. service of David Elliott, b near Belfast, Antrim Co., Ireland ab. 1747, came with his older brothers to S. C. ab. 1760. (Names of these brothers desired.) M Elizabeth (Betsy) Knox in 1773. Served in Greene's army in the Carolinas, in Col. William Campbell's regiment. Was at the battles of Kings Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Guilford Courthouse and Cowpens. Was large of stature and of gigantic strength. Once swam the Pedee river to notify friends that Col. Campbell's men were suffering from hunger. After the war he worked in the Fullenwider Iron Works in North Carolina until his death, in 1804. The widow and ch. moved from N. C. to Giles County, Tenn., and lived there about 20 years, then came to Hale and Tuscaloosa counties, Ala.

(2) KNOX. John Knox, with his wife Elizabeth came from Antrim, Ireland to S. C. 1760 to 1765. Some of their ch. were John, who m Miss Berry of Ga.; Andrew, who m (———); Elizabeth, who m David Elliott; Anne, who m Andrew Elliott. The descendants of the last three mentioned ch. want official proof of the Rev. service of John Knox and his sons, John and Andrew. There were other children but their names are unknown. *M. E. G.*

4656. COURTENAY. Capt. Hercules Courtenay is buried in Saint Paul's graveyard, Baltimore; he emigrated to America in 1762 and landed in Phila. I have a Robert Courtenay m Betsy Burland and a Sarah Courtenay m John Elliott Thornton (1756-1829). Were these two Courtenays, brother and sister, related to Capt. Hercules who was a Rev. soldier? Robert's widow m (2) John Lester in Baltimore, Nov. 1812.

(2) THORNTON-COURTENAY. John Elliott Thornton b 1756 d 1829 m Sarah Courtenay, who d 1831. He came to America from Ireland, when I do not know. Was he a Rev. patriot? His ch. were Mary m James Bickham of Baltimore, and Sidney Eliza m William Nimmo.

(3) BICKHAM-THORNTON. James Bickham m Mary C. Thornton Apl 22, 1812. He d ab. 1830 in Baltimore. Place and date of birth not known. Was in Baltimore Directory as early as 1814-5. Can anyone give me his ancestry with particulars?

(4) BROWN-LEE. Joshua Brown m in Baltimore Nov. 17, 1792 Mary Lee of Virginia. There is a tradition that there is a "Seal" that descends to each succeeding "Joshua" Brown but whether it antedates the Joshua who m Mary Lee is not known. I will be glad for any information with regard to Joshua or his wife Mary Lee. Was she of the noted Lees of Virginia?

(5) BROWN-ALLEN. John Brown son of the above was b about 1798 in Baltimore; d there Mar. 7, 1865. June 13, 1816 he m Mary Allen. Is anything known of Mary Allen's ancestry?

(6) YOUNG-BALDWIN. Thomas Savington Young b Eastern Shore, Maryland m Feb. 15, 1812 in Washington, D. C. Amelia Baldwin, widow of Stephen Bright whom she m Sep. 21, 1796. I am most anxious to learn the ancestry of both Thomas Savington Young and his wife Amelia Baldwin. Her family moved from Prince George Co., Md. to Washington, D. C., shortly after her marriage to Stephen Bright.

(7) YOUNG-MUDD. William Young son of the above was b 1814 in Washington, D. C., d there 1888 and m there 1837 Jane Elizabeth Mudd. She was dau of Edward Mudd (d 1864) and Ann Carrington (d 1853) Washington, D. C. Ann Carrington was dau of Daniel Carrington who m a Swan or Swann. I am looking for information with regard to the Mudds and Carringtons. In the Pension Office Records I find that Bennett Mudd and his widow Ann (Swann) were both allowed pensions for his Rev. service in the First Md. Regt. They resided in Georgetown, D. C. when pensions were allowed. Also Jeremiah Mudd was in Prince George Battalion in Md. State Regt. (a Sergeant). His widow Bar-

bara (Swan) applied for a pension which was allowed to her only surviving child Mary (Mrs. Dennis) McCurdy. One of the declarations stated that three Mudd brothers married three Swan sisters.

(8) GLOYD. Daniel Gloyd b Dec. 1736 m Joanna b 1739 probably Prince George Co. Md. Family tradition says that he was a Rev. soldier and I am anxious to prove this. Was he the Daniel Gloyd who had son William b 1786 d Allen Co. Ind., Feb. 1, 1841 and m Sarah Skeggs?

(9) LITTLER. Thomas Littler according to the History of Crawford County, Ohio (1881) was of Virginia, probably Frederick Co., and was engaged in the Rev. under Washington. I can find no other record of his service, when or where he was born and died nor whom he married. He had a son Abraham b June 24, 1780 d Aug. 21, 1844, m June 11, 1803 Sarah Moore and had 11 children. Abraham went from Virginia to Crawford Co., Ohio in 1832. Can anyone give me information about Thomas the Rev. soldier who was son of Nathan whose will was probated in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., Mar. 16, 1807? Sarah Moore wife of Abraham Littler was b Nov. 19, 1783 and d Sep. 9, 1838. I would like her ancestry. L. A. N.

4657. GORDON-ATKINS. Ica Atkins resided in Fayette Dist., Cumberland Co., N. C., during and after the Revolution. The census of 1790 gives his family as consisting of four males over 16, two males under 16, and two females. What were the names of his wife and ch. and in what capacity did he render Rev. service? Wm. Gordon and Elizabeth Bacon, dau. of Lyddall Bacon, were m in Lunenburg Co., Va., where they were residing at the beginning of the Rev. and where their son Lyddall Gordon enlisted for service. I have in my possession a copy of a letter from Rev. Wm. Gordon of the "back country" to a friend telling of trials during the War and that he intends to write a history of the struggle for American independence. I would be glad to know if he wrote it and if so where I can get a copy, also if he was the Wm. Gordon of Lunenburg who later moved to Fayette Dist., Cumberland Co., N. C. and whose dau. Mary m Ica Atkins, son of the above mentioned Ica Atkins.

(2) DANIEL-WHITEFIELD. The Census of 1790 of Cheraw Dist. S. C. gives Aaron Daniel's family as consisting of 5 males over 16 yrs. of age, one male under 16, and 5 females. From the "History of the Old Cheraws" he appears to have been a man of affairs as early as 1768, serving on numerous committees, among them the "Committee of Observation" for the Parish of St. David, and to have been commissioned Ensign in Col. Powell's Regt. of Militia Feb. 20, 1776. His wife was a Miss

Whitfield. What was her Christian name, and was she the dau of Luke Whitfield? Would like to know if Aaron Daniel was a son of Gov. Robert Daniel of S. C. and also the names of his children. *M. M. D.*

4658. HOUSE. Wanted, the names of wife and ch. of Capt. House of Brunswick Co., Va., who led a party of militia against the British beyond Blandford, during the Revolution.

(2) LEWIS-DINKINS. Did a member of the Lewis family of Augusta Co., Va. m a Dinkins?

(3) SCOTT. Wanted, Rev. record of Wm. Scott, who was living in Richland Dist., S. C., in 1806. His ch. were Wm., Samuel, Sarah, m a Weston; Mary, m a Bostick; Hester, m a Thompson; Elizabeth, m Henry Lewis Dinkins.

(4) BUCHANAN. Wanted, surname of Mary, wife of Joseph Buchanan, who was b ab. 1761 and moved with his father John Buchanan, from N. C. to Ga. in 1773, settling in Greene Co. The ch. of Joseph and Mary Buchanan were Anne, m Abel Hagerty in 1804; Sarah, m Larkin Cleveland; Elizabeth, m (1) a McAfee; (2) Jesse Roberts; Jane, m (1) a Penick, (2) a Baldwin.

(5) HAGERTY. Information wanted regarding the parents of Abel Hagerty, b 1777, m Anne Buchanan (see above) in 1804. He with several brothers went from N. C. to Ga. His brothers and sisters were Sarah, b 1753; Joanna, b 1756, m Henry Townsend; Mary, b 1758, m Samuel Townsend; Nancy, b 1761; Dennis, b 1763; John, b 1766; Jonathan, b 1769; Wm., b 1771; Joshua, b 1774.

(6) HERRING. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. record of Daniel Herring, whose wife was Sarah Whitfield.

(7) WHITFIELD. Wm. Whitfield, whose wife was Elizabeth Goodman, was a jurymen and freeholder in Lenoir Co., N. C. in 1732. Date and place of his birth and information of his family desired.

(8) NANCE. Wanted, names of parents of Miss Nance, b in Va., m John Chandler and lived in Newberry Co., S. C. She had one child, a dau. Mary who m Reuben House of Richland Dist., S. C. *E. H. D.*

4659 COOK. Jasper Edwards, b Preston, Conn 1748, served with Washington in the Rev. War, m a Miss Cook ab. 1775-6, in Conn., moved to Penna. ab. 1775-6. Wanted, Miss Cook's Christian name, date and place of marriage, and names of her parents. *J. B. E.*

4660. HARRIS-CUNNINGHAM. John Tyre Harris and his wife Elizabeth lived in Tenn. A son Samuel Harris m Rose Cunningham. Family data and record of Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2) THRALL-SKINNER-SOPER. Walter Thrall, b 1786, East Granby, Conn., m Lydia Skinner of Windsor, Conn. and their dau. Martha D.

Thrall (1809-1859) m Virgil Soper. Is there Rev. ancestry in any of these lines? *C. C. P.*

4661. BEACH-SEYMOUR-SQUIRE. Asa Beach, son of Joseph Beach, m Elizabeth Benham ab. 1785 and moved with his family from Waterbury, Conn. to Broome Co., N. Y. in 1795. Did either Joseph or Asa serve in the Rev. War? John Beach, son of Asa and Elizabeth (Benham) Beach, b Dec. 2, 1790, m ab. 1813 in Broome Co., N. Y. Alma Seymour, dau. of Mr. and Mercy (Squire) Seymour, who was the dau. of Ebenezer and Ann Squire. Ebenezer is buried in Mass., and according to his tombstone was b Oct. 22, 1730, and d May 28, 1797. Did he render Rev. service? The Christian name of Alma Seymour's father desired. Any information regarding these lines will be very much appreciated. *M. E. E.*

4662. SMITH. Micajah Smith, son of Timothy and Sarah Smith of near Phila. was b March 7, 1773 and m Esther Hogue of Winchester, Va. Dec. 9, 1796. They lived at first near Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penna. Is there a Rev. connection?

(2) HOLLAND. Is there a gen. of the Md. Hollands, and if so does it mention one Capell Holland, b Aug. 8, 1733? I would like to know if he married, and if there is a Rev. connection. *M. H. C.*

4663. TOWNSEND. I would like all the gen. data possible concerning Priscilla Townsend, who m Lieut. and later Capt. John Bailey of Va. and Lincoln Co., Ky., under George Rogers Clark in the Campaign of the Northwest. Before the Rev. they lived in Pittsylvania Co., Va. Will thank anyone for any information relating to her or the address of anyone who might have it. *J. H.*

4664. Has a list of S. C. soldiers in the Rev. been prepared?

(2) MARTIN. Wm. Martin, a Va. soldier, d in Va. and had two brothers in the Rev. His son Wm. lived in Todd Co., Ky. and d there in 1860. This son had a large family, Preston, Wm., Jefferson, Mary, Rebecca, and others. Any information of Wm. Martin the soldier desired.

(3) MILLIN, MILLEN. James, John and Archie Millin or Millen were natives of S. C. James and John went to Ky at an early date, settling near Elkton, prob. ab. 1805. Who were the parents of these brothers? The father was prob. b ab. 1750. Either James or John m Rebela McSpadden. Information desired of the Millens of S. C., and any Rev. service of the Millen or Millin family. *W. H. B.*

4665. RUSSELL. "In 1775 James and Wm. Russell were privates in a Militia Company in S. C. Wm. Russell seems to have lived then on James Island, near Charleston. In 1780 Wm. Russell was a prisoner with a Company of 1st Regt., S. C. troops, although he

is reported as not being in the line." Wanted, names of the wives and children of these two men and any gen. data. *M. I. S. S.*

4666. GILES. Wanted, information of the ancestry of Hannah Giles. She was b Londonderry, N. H. Aug. 29, 1796 and m Wm. Caldwell who was b Oct. 2, 1789. Rev. service on this line also wanted. *C. C. M.*

4667. HORN-HENBY-VICK. Wilson Horn, b July 6, 1798, d Apr. 3, 1866. He m Dec. 1819 Clarkia Henby who was b Nov. 1, 1798 and d Aug. 22, 1864. They lived in Wayne Co., N. C. and later moved to Wayne Co., Ind. where they died. Wilson Horn was the son of Thomas Horn, Planter, and Selah Vick who lived in N. C. Thomas Horn was the son of Henry Horn of Goldsboro, N. C. Did Thomas or Henry Horn have Rev. service? Wanted, the dates of birth, marriage and death of these two men and the name of the wife of Henry Horn. Who was the father of Selah Vick and did he have Rev. service?

(2) HENBY. Clarkia Henby was the daughter of Thomas Henby of N. C. who m. Clarkia Parker. Who were the parents of Thomas Henby, where was he born and did he or his father have Rev. service?

(3) PARKER. Clarkia Parker had the following brothers and sisters—Jesse, who m Nancy Horn, sister of Wilson Horn of N. C. and moved to Indiana in 1818; Isaac; Thomas; Sarah who m a Woodward; a dau. who m Thomas Cook. Who were the parents of Clarkia Parker and did her father have Rev. service? Information in regard to births, deaths and marriages on these lines, desired. *E. V.*

4668. MARTIN-MANNING. Lieut. Wm. Martin served in the Rev.—also a son, Abner Martin who was a Capt. in the same regt. They afterward moved to Va. and settled at Fort McHenry, now Wheeling, W. Va. Did the elder Lieut. Wm. Martin have a son John who m Millison Manning? The above mentioned John Martin came from N. J. and settled near Wheeling, W. Va. Can any one give gen. data of the Manning family?

(2) BLAIR-GARRETT. Did Joseph Blair, b. 1762 who m. Hannah Garrett have Rev. service? This same Blair family later lived in Pendleton Co., Ky. and descendants are living in Mo.

(3) GRAVES. In query 4344 mention is made of Lewis Graves, soldier and pensioner of the Rev. Was this the same Lewis Graves who had a son John D. Graves who settled in Scott or Franklin Co., Ky.? John D. was b. about 1776 and d. 1848. He was m. four times, the first two being sisters, the Misses Mell. His (3) wife was Catherine Thomison of Scott Co., Ky. and the (4) Nancy Poindexter. He lived in Va. prior to his Ky.

residence. Information desired on this line. *L. M. W.*

4669. ROBINSON-CHURCH. Charles Robinson m Maria Church. What relation, if any was he to Samuel Robinson who m Sarah, and had a dau. Sally who m Elijah Thayer? Elijah and Sally Thayer had a dau. who was the second wife of Isaac Whitney, whose first wife was Mary More. *E. C. R.*

4670. SHELBY. Was James Shelby of Taylortown, Penna. who d early in the Nineteenth century (ab. 1825) a relative of either Evan or Isaac Shelby of Rev. fame? *V. M. B.*

4671. FERGUSON. Samuel Ferguson (or Fargeson) was a Rev. soldier from Culpepper Co. Virginia. He was the son of Samuel, who d in 1772 and his dau. Elizabeth m in 1770 William Pendleton (1748-1817). Information desired of Samuel Ferguson, names of wife, ch. and all gen. data. *J. B. N.*

4672. MORGAN. Wanted, all gen. and Rev. information of Samuel Morgan.

(2) HALL. Information desired of Joshua or Levi Hall, said to have been in the Revolution. *E. O. C.*

4673. JACKSON. The Jackson family in America was founded by John Jackson, and Elizabeth Cummins, emigrants from England, m 1749 or 1750, near Clarksburg, W. Va. John and several of his sons are known to have fought in the Rev. "Stonewall" Jackson was of this line, as was Isaac Jackson, my great-grandfather (a cousin of Stonewall Jackson), b in Harrison Co., W. Va., Aug. 1794, m in Greene Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1821 to Elizabeth Griffith, b in Stokes Co., N. C. Aug. 31, 1802. Isaac's father is supposed to have been Samuel, who d at or near Terre Haute, Ind., 1840 or 1841. The mother's name is not known. Samuel (?) was b in Harrison Co., W. Va., is supposed to have m there, and moved to Ind. after his family was grown. Family tradition says that Isaac's people were wealthy, "owning large tracts of land," and that his uncle had "a thousand slaves." Help me trace Isaac's line back to John Jackson. *M. S. H.*

4674. TOGOOD (TOOGOOD)-COLE. Martha Toogood, b 1790 near Troy, N. Y., afterwards lived at Wilkesbarre, Penna., then moved to St. Louis, was the dau. of Mercy Toogood, who was the dau. of Martha Cole, and m William Earl. Who were the husbands of Mercy Toogood and Martha Cole? Were they of Rev. stock? All gen. information desired. *M. F. J.*

4675. BUCKNER. Who was the father of John Farrington Buckner, b May 12, 1823, at Fayetteville, N. C.? *C. E. G.*

4676. TINKER. Charles W. Tinker, son of Edwin Tinker (Aug. 22, 1808—July 23, 1839) m Betsy Caldwell (Oct. 19, 1812-Nov. 28,

1898) May 24, 1831. Edwin Tinker was the son of Ralph Tinker, b in Vt., m Relief Whitney and lived in Ky. Will some one who has access to a Tinker Genealogy please give me sufficient data concerning this line, to become a D. A. R. R. L. S.

4677. ANDERSON-SOUTHARD. John Rogers Anderson, a Rev. soldier, and his wife Mary (Southard) Anderson moved from Hanover Co. Va. to Wilkes Co. Ga. soon after the Rev., ab. 1779. Their children were Thomas, b. Feb. 13, 1772, m Sarah Tate Anthony, dau. of Jas. Anthony; Elizabeth, m James Lane, son of Col. Joel Lane, founder of Raleigh, N. C.; Catherine, m (1) a Nowlan, (2) a Jenkins; Jean, m a Heard; Fanny, m Eben Smith; John R., m Nancy Williams; Polly or Mary, m Joseph Anthony, son of James Anthony. Wanted, all gen. and Rev. data for John Rogers and Mary (Southard) Anderson.

(2) TATE-ANTHONY. Sarah Tate Anthony, dau. of James and Anne (Tate) Anthony, living in Henry Co., Va. in 1788, we know from old letters to have had at that time the following relatives in Bedford and Campbell Cos. Va.: Grfather and Grmother Tate; Aunt, Sarah Henry Tate; Uncles, Edmond Tate, Caleb Tate, Jesse; Kinsman, Capt. Tate; First Cousins, Betsy Tate; Anna Clement (Campbell Co.), E. Tate; Cousin, William Quarles (Lynchburg, Campbell Co.). The missing names, with all gen. and Rev. data, are much desired. K. S.

4678. STEELE. Wanted, the Rev. service of Mr. Steele of Fauquier Co. Va., who had an unmarried dau. Nancy, a dau. b. ab. 1770 or 1772, who m James McIntosh, and perhaps other children. Mrs. (Steele) McIntosh had the following children: Catharine, Fanny, Nancy (m James Townsend of Loudoun and Fairfax Cos. Va.), Jesse, Wm. N. C. T.

4679. McREYNOLDS. Wanted, Rev. service of Hugh McReynolds of Northumberland Co. Penna. E. M. S.

4680. BENNETT. Information desired of the ancestry (with Rev. service) of Naomi Bennett, of Foster, R. I., b. Nov. 4, 1787, m Nov. 4, 1813 George Stone. Her father is thought to have been Asher Bennett, and her oldest son was named Joshua Bennett Stone.

(2) BRADLEY. I have silver spoons marked with the name of Diadama Bradley, and am particularly desirous to know her ancestry and if there was Rev. service. She m Josiah Marvin Reed Oct. 22, 1799, and d Jan. 13, 1828 aged 47. She had a brother Milton and probably a brother Leman who m Nancy, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Everts. M. B. R. T.

4681. CONNER. Will some descendant of Richard Conner of the Va. troops give a list of his children and whom they married? V. F. C.

4682. STANLEY-NICHOLS. Sylvester Stanley (Jan. 13, 1774-Oct. 5, 1823) m Feb. 28, 1798

Nancy Nichols (May 7, 1782-Oct. 23, 1851). To them were born twelve children: Saphrona, April 10, 1801, at Middlebury, Vt.; Sylvester Dugget, Aug. 28, 1803, Vergennes, Vt.; Nancy Nichols, July 29, 1805, David, Nov. 28, 1807, Almira, Dec. 1, 1808, all at Pomfret, Conn.; Sarah Gilbert, Feb. 19, 1811, Daniel Swift, Apr. 29, 1813, Lucinda Nichols, Mar. 31, 1815, all at Thompson, Conn.; Job S., May 11, 1817, Woodstock, Conn.; Edwin Samuel, May 1, 1819, Thompson, Conn.; Rebecca Therese, Dec. 13, 1821, Thompson, Conn.; Charles Simmons, Apr. 9, 1824, Pomfret, Conn. I find on the same old record Daniel Stanley d Thursday Nov. 29, 1807, 4 o'clock a. m. Was this Daniel Stanley the father of Sylvester Stanley, or if not, who was? Is there Rev. service on either the Stanley or Nichols line of this family? W. B. P.

4683. HERRING. Daniel Herring, Jr. was Capt. of Wm. Bridger's Co., also justice of the peace, justice of county court in Chancery, and justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Isle of Wight Co., Va. Date of his birth wanted, also names of wife and children. Rev. record and family data also wanted of Capt. Daniel Herring, Sr.

(2) BABER. Rev. records and family data desired for James Baber, who was living in Pittsylvania Co. Va. in 1790, and for Wm. Baber of Pittsylvania Co. Va. Had Wm. a dau. who m Silas de la Hunte or Dilahunt of N. C. in 1770? H. R. S.

4684. LEARN-LERN-LARN. In the Pa. Archives vol. 8 p. 402 I find John Larn in list of soldiers of Rev. and vol. 4 s. 5 also find John Larn received pay for Rev. services. Can anyone give names of this man's children? Did he have a daughter Catherine (Aug. 28, 1783-July 11, 1843) m. Dec. 23, 1802 to Henrich (Henry) Muller (Miller).

2. FLICK-FLECK-FLOCK. Ancestry desired of Maria Flick wife of Frederick Muller. Was she the daughter of Casper Flick whose son was John Flick, b Jan. 1, 1783; d Jan. 1, 1869 in Northampton Co., Pa.?

3. BOOTH. Ancestry of John Booth desired, wife Susan Lanterman, children:—John, Ephriam, Pamela, Barbara, Susan, Sarah, Anne, Elinor b. Aug. 1814, George b. May 1827, New York.

4. BUNNELL-BUNNILL. Can anyone give the ancestry of Nathaniel Bunnell b. July 3, 1778; d. Apr. 14, 1850 m. (1) Elizabeth Donovan, (2) Nancy Bunnell, children:—Thomas, Nathaniel, Abraham, Buzillar, Eliza Ann, Sarah Nathaniel Bunnell came from Clark Co. O. to White Co. Ind. in 1835. Is there Rev. service? F. H. C.

4685. BOWER (BOWERS)—SABIN. Philo Bower was born in Conn. Apr. 18, 1803; parents, Beriah Bower and Elizabeth Sabin Can anyone help me to locate town of birth and parents of Beriah and Elizabeth? E. B.

4686. BEAN. Capt. Wm. Bean, first settler of Tenn. 1769, has a Rev. record which has admitted to membership in the D. A. R. He had sons Russell, Ahab and others. Can any one give me the names of these others. Are the names James, Isaac and Polly to be found among them? *E. M. C.*

4687. NORTHRUP. Is there any Rev. service for Nathaniel Northrup who m Sally Ann Hoit and had ten children one of whom was Israel Northrup?

(2) BANGS-BEEBE-PLATT-EVERTS-WAYNE. Can anyone give me information regarding Nathan Bangs, Daniel Platt, Martin Beebe, Nathaniel Everts Sr. (1719-1792) or tell me who was the father of Sally Wayne who m Daniel Platt Junior? *W. H. F.*

4688. GRAHAM. Jonathan Graham was in Statesville, Iredell Co. N. C. in the early years of the Nineteenth Century. Did he serve in the Revolution? If so, give official proof of service. *A. H. W.*

4689. YOUNG. Jacob Young lived at Jones Falls, Md. (now a part of Baltimore) and at the close of the Rev. he sold out his holdings and moved to Kittanning, Armstrong Co. Penna. What was the name of his wife? When was he born and when did he die? He had a son, Jesse, who m in 1805 Margaret Wiley, and they had twelve children whose names I know. He may have d in Penna. and some chapter may have marked his grave. *M. D. B.*

4690. HARRY-FAIRLAMB-MEREDITH. Mary Harry (Chester Co., Penna., 1769-1857 and dau. of John and Alice (Meredith) Harry, who were m in 1769,) m 1791 Robert Fairlamb. Both the Harry and Meredith families were Friends. All gen. data and names of children desired for Robert and Mary (Harry) Fairlamb, and for Mary's parents. *E. F. G.*

4691. HAMMOND. Would like the Rev. service of Wm. Hammond of Tolland, Conn., who was in Capt. Grant's Co., enlisting Jan. 8, 1778 for service in R. I. *M. H. L.*

4692. BOSWORTH. Jabin Bosworth, b Lebanon, Conn. Apr. 8, 1752, was the son of David and Mary (Strong) Bosworth. Had Jabin Rev. service? All gen. data wanted for him, including date of his marriage to Luna West. Jabin's brothers, Ichabod, Hezekiah and David, fought in the Rev. in Conn. regiments.

(2) BURROUGHS-BRIGHT-HARRISON. Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew and Margaret (Harrison) Burroughs, was b May 8, 1777 and in May, 1797, at Cold Springs, Md., m John Bright (March 29, 1767-1861), son of James Bright, who emigrated from Scotland to St. Mary's Co., Md. before the Rev. War. Did he serve in the War, and if so, on which side? Dates and Rev. service desired for Matthew Burroughs and Margaret Harrison's father. *M. B. F.*

4693. NELSON. Would it be possible to find any record of the service as a spy at Valley Forge for Washington, of one Nelson, a Hessian soldier, who deserted the British ranks? *S. W.*

4694. BEAN-MOODY-THOMPSON. Betsey Moody of Lewiston, Me. m John Bean. Was this the John Bean, private in Capt. Daniel Sullivan's Co.? They moved to New Sharon, Me. and had ten children, of whom Samuel, the second, m Jane Thompson of Industry, Me. Sept. 1808. What were the names of the other children? The names of Jane Thompson's parents also desired, with Rev. service, if any, for her father and the father of Betsey Moody. *A. C. M.*

4696. HUSTON-SATTERTHWAIT. Information desired of Robert and Pleasant (Satterthwait) Huston of Bucks Co., Penna., where their son Robert was b Jan. 1, 1778. Their children were Wm. who lived in Mich., Thomas, Nancy and Robert, who moved to Ohio. All gen. data also desired of the son Thomas, who d in Chautauqua, N. Y., after 1855, at a ripe old age. He m and had at least one child, a daughter.

(2) FREEMAN. Information desired of John Freeman of Orleans Co., N. Y., d Mar. 12, 1830, aged 57, and his wife Phebe. Some of their ch. were Anna, (m Joseph Atwell of Orleans Co., N. Y., had Lydia (Foster).) James, Freeman and Ely; Emily, m Russel Lewis of Michigan; Julia, m Charles Henderson; Christian, m Wm. Huston of Mich. Ment. above. Robert and Reuben. John Freeman m (2) Mrs. Horner and had a son Asher. I am trying to learn whether John was a son of John Freeman, sergt. in Capt. Wm. McGinnis' company, Muster Roll of N. Y. Provincial troops, 1775, according to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1891. *C. G.*

4697. BRADFORD-GUINEA. Who were the parents of Joseph and Margaret (Bradford) Guinea of Washington Co., Penna.? Her mother was named Jeanette Shearer. Rev. records desired.

(2) COTNER-COOK. Jacob Cotner, of Washington Co., Penna., m a Miss Cook. They separated, and she afterwards m a Custer, said to have been a relative of Gen. Custer. Can this be proved? Names of parents and Rev. records desired.

(3) BREWSTER-ROBINSON-GARDNER. Jedediah Brewster m Prudence Robinson May 19, 1773 in Canterbury, Conn. Calvin Brewster was b in Canterbury in 1787 and m Nancy Gardner in 1813. Parentage and Rev. ancestry of Prudence and Nancy desired. Was Peleg Brewster, b 1717, in the Rev. War?

(4) CULVER-GILMORE-HOLLAND. Charles Culver m Mary Gilmore, and their dau. Nancy, b 1781, prob. at Huntington, Mass., m (1) Dr. George Holland and had three children, the second, Abram, b in Warren, Mass., 1804.

After Dr. Holland's death ab. 1812, Nancy m (2) Col. Wm. Taylor of Huntington, Mass., then (3) John Metcalf. Was Dr. Holland related to Dr. J. G. Holland the author or to the doctors of that name in Westfield, Mass.? I would like to correspond with some one who knows of this line. Names of parents and Rev. ancestry desired for Charles and Mary (Gilmore) Culver.

(5) WARNER-WELTON-HOARD. Wm. Henry Warner, b Waterbury, Conn., 1796, whose mother's maiden name was Cynthia (?) Welton, m Abigail Hoard of N. Y. Parentage and Rev. ancestry desired. Miss Welton had a relative, I believe a brother, Philo Welton, who d in Medina Co., Ohio. Correspondence desired with members of above families.

(6) ABBOTT-PITSON. Joseph Abbott, Jr., of Chester, Mass., son of Joseph Abbott, of Chester, m Hannah, dau. of James Pitson. Is there Rev. ancestry here? Correspondence desired.

(7) PHELPS. Wm., son of Timothy Phelps, is called *Capt.* Wm. in the Phelps Gen. Was he in the Revolution? His wife's father was Benjamin Phelps, b 1718, Mansfield, Conn. Was he also a Rev. soldier? Capt. Wm. Phelps' children were Wm., Timothy, Sarah, m Robert Noble; John, m Theodosia Montague; Clarissa, m Rev. Solomon F. Dimick; Abel Willis, m Emma Underhill, all born at Granby, Conn. *H. W. C.*

4698. BUTTON. Who were the parents of Daniel Button, b 1746, and Elizabeth Button, b 1748, who were m Dec. 20, 1777 in New London? Birthplaces of Daniel and Elizabeth also desired. *M. L. B.*

4699. RERICK-THORP-LAMB. John Rerick (1783, N. Y.-Sept. 28, 1813), son of Henry and Elizabeth Rerick, m Hannah Thorp in 1801. Wanted, records of her parents, James and Martha Thorp, of N. J. Henry Rerick (1804-1877), son of John, m in 1829 Julia Ann Lamb (1810-1841), dau. of Isaac Lamb (1780-N. C., 1864) and Elizabeth Hamilton. Gen. data wanted for Isaac Lamb and the parents of John Rerick and Hannah Thorp.

(2) SHAFFER. Ancestry desired for Joseph Shaffer (July 10, 1791-Mar. 3, 1882) who fought in the War of 1812, also the surname of his wife Nancy.

(3) GRAVATT. Wanted, ancestry of Mary Gravatt of N. J., b ab. 1800, who m Wm. Stewart of Penna. ab. 1820. *H. R. R.*

4700. LUNCFORD (LUMSFORD.) Can some one who has access to the roster of George Rogers Clark's men who saw service in Va. and later were with him in the conquest of the Illinois country, tell from what town or county in Va. George Lunceford or Lumsford enlisted, or give names of his parents? According to his gravestone he was b in Va. in 1762. He received land in Ill. for his services.

(2) CREEKMORE. Can anyone furnish Rev. service of B. R. Creekmore? He was b in 1760 and came to America from France with a brother Wm. and a sister. They came into possession of a large body of land in Va. According to family tradition, B. R. Creekmore was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Guilford Court House. *C. L. B.*

4701. VAUGHN. How can I secure the genealogy of Gen. Vaughn, of the Civil War? I have an ancestor Katie Vaughn who m Thomas Gresham, and I am trying to trace her parentage.

(2) REED. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Reed, who m John Corbett, a Rev. soldier, who came from Penna. and settled in East Tenn. It is believed he m after he came to Tenn. *C. C. B.*

4702. MOSS. Nathaniel Moss, Wallingford, Ct. 1722, married Mary Cockrell or Cockerill. Wanted, date of his coming to Va., official proof of his service as a chaplain in a Va. reg. and place and date of death. Will some one who has access to early Conn. marriages give his marriage record?

(2) SHARPE. Nancy Sharpe, m Thos. Kindred in Albemarle Co., Va. ab. 1780. Was she a dau. of Capt. Robt. Sharpe or of Richard Sharpe of this Co.?

(3) WEBB-MITCHELL. Wm. Webb married Tempa Mitchell. They lived in N. C. in 1806, later in Tenn, and the wife d in Barren Co., Ky. Had a dau. Rachel who married Edw. Kindred in Wilson Co. Tenn. Any information as to this Webb or Mitchell family will be greatly appreciated.

(4) CHOATE. Samuel Choate of Sudbury, Mass. m Rebecca Bowman. Is there Rev. service for him, and is he listed as a resident of N. Y. census of 1790? Marriage record wanted of Seth Choate, Ohio or N. Y. records ab. 1800.

(5) VAN KIRK. Who were the children of Samuel Van Kirk a Rev. soldier of Pa.? Did he have a dau. Nancy who married Jos. Rodarmel? *R. F.*

4703. SCOTT. I desire to trace the ancestry of Martha Scott, who m Samuel Sullenberger of Va. She was a near relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. The children, b in Franklin Co., now Roanoke, Va., were Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Jane, Matilda, Abel, Albert, Asher, Ahaz, Archer, Robert, Samuel. Samuel's (2) wife is living at Monterey, Va. *C. C. B.*

4704. BLOOD. Samuel Blood, of Bolton, Mass. 1749, d 1834, m Keziah. Can any one give me the names of the parents of Samuel Blood, where they lived at the time of his birth, and also the maiden name of his wife, Keziah, and who her parents were? There is a tradition in the family that the Bloods were Quakers or Shakers, though Samuel served in the Rev., from Bolton. Any information will be greatly appreciated. *M. H. K.*

4705. MAGIE-MAGEE. Stephen Genung born 2-4-1760 died 9-8-1828, at Genungtown (now East Madison) N. J. was a private in Rev. from Morris Co. N. J. Married April 6th, 1783 to Phebe Magie (or Magee). She was born 8-7-1762 died 3-24-1798. Who were her father and mother, and did her father have Rev. service?

(2) STURGES. Hannah Sterges (or Sturges) was born 5-21-1802 died 1-6-1875, m Ira Genung at Newark N. J. 10-1-1827 this being his second marriage, Ira Genung was son of Stephen Genung (as above) she married (2) Stephen Martin. Wanted, names of her parents, and is there any Rev service in that line? *L. G. K.*

4706. ANDERSON-BRIAN-DAVIS. Wanted information as to history and Rev. services of William Anderson of Augusta Co. Va. and Sullivan Co., Tenn. who married Jane Brian, Augusta Co., 1762. Information as to this Brian family. Thomas Anderson, his son, m Mary Davis, in Sullivan Co., Tenn., in 1800. Her father was born in Philadelphia and was killed in the Revolution. Information wanted as to this family. Am making a history of these families, would like to hear from parties interested. *James Austin Anderson, University, Ala.*

4707. COX-BLEAKNEY-McKNIGHT. My gr. mother, Julia Ann Cox, m Fergus Bleakney. Was her brother, Thomas Cox, who was in the Rev., the Thomas Cox who was in Col. John Patton's Regt. and wounded in the thigh at Germantown, as mentioned in the Penna. Archives, Vol. III. p. 760? If her family is the one that has the Cox Genealogy I would like to know her father's name, and his Rev. service? Jeanette McKnight m Wm. Bleakney, their oldest child Wm. being b in 1762. Does the McKnight genealogy give the name of Jeannette McKnight and her data, with list of children? *W. W. B.*

4708. CARTER-COOK. All gen. data desired of William Carter, son of Edward Carter and his (3) wife, Miss Cook, of Blenheim, Albemarle Co., Va. *B. M. H.*

4709. TYLER-SANFORD. Samuel Tyler m Anna Sanford ab. 1790. The Hartford, Conn. records give the children as follows: Annie, b 1792; Annie, b Apr. 26, 1794; Laura, b Dec. 20, 1795; Samuel, b Nov. 6, 1798; Mary, b July 26, 1800; Sanford, Aug. 3, 1803, at Hubbard, Ohio, and others, including William, my gr. father, who may have been named for his mother's father. All older than Sanford were b at Middletown, Conn. Gen. and Rev. data wanted for Samuel and Anna (Sanford) Tyler. *[S]*

(2) HURLBURT-MARTINDALE. Jehiel Hurl-

burt of E. Hartland, Conn. m ab. 1799 Sibyl Martindale, whose sister m a Hungerford from Westfield, Mass. They all moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, ab. 1804. Gen. and Rev. data desired for all the above names. *G. T. K.*

4710. DAY. Can anyone give me information of Joseph Day, who with four brothers came to this country before the Rev. and settled on the Conn. River near Hartford, Conn., where they followed the trades of weaver and carder of wool? Joseph's son Paul E. Day, b in Westfield, Mass. 1785, m Polly Blodgett.

(2) BUTTS. I would be very glad indeed to learn something of Nathaniel Butts, who had a dau. Malinda b 1790, Canterbury, Conn. The Malinda Butts who m Thomas Chase was a native of Berkshire Co., Mass. *B. F. O.*

4711. HUSE. I would like to know more about my gr. gr. father, Capt James Huse (d May 6, 1829, aged 85) and his wife Abigail Ayer, (d July 19, 1827 aged 82). They are buried in the Lockhaven cemetery in Enfield, N. H., which was also their home town, but I know nothing further of them, not even why he was called Captain.

(2) WEBSTER. I am also trying to trace my gr. gr. grandfather Levi Webster (d April 13, 1818, aged 75) of Enfield, N. H., said to have come from Kingston, N. H. He m May 9, 1797 Rachel Goodhue (d May 9, 1797, aged 55) and they are buried in Enfield, N. H. *K. W. N.*

4712. RONEY-PURDY. All gen. data and Rev. services wanted of the parents of Mary Roney, Dec. 1, 1743, who m William Purdy.

Also the Rev. services of this William Purdy, b Jan. 1744-5, whose dau. Mary, b Jan. 1772 m Joseph Yerkes of the Manor of Moreland, Montgomery County, Penna. *B. W. M.*

4713. ADAMS. Wm. Adams b in Bedford Co., Va. Oct. 27, 1778, d Mar. 8, 1839. Who was his father and did he take part in the war of the Revolution?

(2) DOBBINS. James Dobbins was b. in Montgomery Co., Va. Nov. 7, 1812. Who were his ancestors and did they take part in the Revolution?

(3) TURNER. Mary Ann Turner m John Hampton Stratton, of Va. in 1788. Who were her ancestors and were they in the Revolution?

(4) HAMPTON. Sarah Hampton was the wife of Henry Stratton, of Bermuda Hundred, Va. He d in 1799. Both are buried near Liberty, Bedford Co., Va. Who were her ancestors and did they serve in the Revolution? *S. F. D.*

There is a monument in a graveyard somewhere up the Hudson River on one side of which appear the names of the seven successive wives of John Hawkins. They are Sarah, Fannie, Lucy, Jane, Emma, Candace and Flora. On the other side is this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of John Hawkins. Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all."

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Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.	MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.	MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.	MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.	MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.	

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, April 24, 1916

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, April 24, 1916, at 10:30 a. m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood, opened the meeting with an invocation, followed by the Lord's Prayer, in which the members joined.

The President General welcomed the new Board, reminding them that they were the ones responsible for the wise direction of the organization. The President General said also that she felt assured, because of their love for the Society, they would realize the necessity for their united effort; that it was very easy for intelligent women to work together harmoniously if they would only determine to do so, and that she was sure that an effort would be made on the part of every member of the Board to co-operate with one another with the administration—that they were the administration and would be held responsible, and for the honor of the administration they must be loyal to the best interests of the Society, forgetting differences.

In the absence of Mrs. Boyle, who had been obliged to go to London unexpectedly, Mrs. Orton was requested to serve as Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Moody, Delaware; Mrs. Goode, Alabama; Mrs. Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. Smith, West Virginia; Mrs. Thomas, Colorado; Mrs. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Green, Missouri; Mrs. Thompson, Kentucky; Mrs. Foster, Georgia; Mrs. Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. Spencer, Tennessee; Mrs. Butterworth, Illinois; Mrs. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Lane, Texas; Mrs. Gedney, New Jersey; Mrs. Wood, New York; Mrs. Leary, Washington. Active Officers: Mrs. Lockwood, Chaplain General; Mrs. Smoot, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Pierce, Registrar General; Mrs. Ransdell, Treasurer General; Mrs. Augsbury, Historian General; Mrs. Orton, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Sternberg, Librarian General; Miss Barlow, Curator General. State Regents: Mrs. Cobbs, Alabama; Miss Hardy, Arkansas; Mrs. Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Brumbaugh, District of Columbia; Mrs. Carruth, Florida; Mrs. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Beck, Indiana; Mrs.

Gebhardt, Iowa; Mrs. Guernsey, Kansas; Mrs. Boone, Kentucky; Mrs. Alexander, Louisiana; Mrs. Bosley, Maryland; Mrs. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Wait, Michigan; Mrs. Squires, Minnesota; Mrs. Franklin, Mississippi; Mrs. Painter, Missouri; Mrs. Aull, Nebraska; Miss Wallace, New Hampshire; Mrs. Sherrerd, New Jersey; Mrs. Spraker, New York; Miss Rodman, North Carolina; Mrs. Young, North Dakota; Mrs. Brant, Ohio; Miss Crowell, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Longley, Rhode Island; Mrs. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. Smith, Texas; Mrs. Marsh, Vermont; Miss Serpell, Virginia; Mrs. Bowden, Washington; Mrs. Fisher, West Virginia; Mrs. Hume, Wisconsin.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was given by Mrs. Smoot, as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large ask for authorization to organize chapters:

Mrs. Bertha Bishop Cate, Madison, Fla.
Mrs. Emma Erskine Crosby, Racine, Wis.
Miss Ruth E. Shepard, Spokane, Wash.

The Organizing Regencies of the following have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Norah Darling, Andalusia, Ala.
Mrs. Addie Batts Daley, Hawkinsville, Ga.
Mrs. Mary Day Denniston, Anacortes, Wash.
The State Regent of Iowa wishes a chapter authorized at Clear Lake, Iowa.

The chapter organized at Huntsville, Texas, asks permission of the Board for the use of the name Mary Martin Elmore Scott. She is the Real Daughter of the Chapter who has recently died and they wish to honor her memory.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WILLIAM A.) BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General.

After some discussion, it was moved by Miss Serpell and seconded by Mrs. Hamilton, that the *Organizing Secretary General in charge of organization of chapters communicate with the chapter and suggest that said chapter be named for Revolutionary ancestor of the Real Daughter*. Carried. It was also moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Lane, that the *Organizing Secretary General investigate the date of birth of the Real Daughter for which the Chapter at Huntsville, Texas, desire to name their Chapter, and to grant the request if in her discretion it is proper to so*

do. Carried. *The adoption of my report* was moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried.

The following Report was presented by Miss Pierce:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following:
Applications presented to the Board.....126
Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 126 applicants for membership.* Mrs. Orton, as Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, announced that she had cast the ballot for the 126 new members, and the President General declared them elected.

Mrs. Ransdell had no financial report as Treasurer General, but read a statement asking for the reinstatement of five members. *The adoption of my report* was moved by Mrs. Ransdell, seconded by Miss Rodman, and carried.

Mrs. Augsbury had no formal report as Historian General, telling only how inadequate the present edition of the Lineage Book was proving, and making the following recommendation:

Report of Historian General

I recommend that a larger edition be printed of Volume 43 and succeeding volumes of the Lineage Books, the size of edition to be decided by the Historian General.

The adoption of the report and recommendation of the Historian General was moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried.

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the pleasure to report the following accessions, received during the sessions of the 25th Continental Congress, just closed:

A piece of the "second day dress" worn by Martha Washington to receive her friends on the day following her marriage to George Washington, presented by Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, D. C.

Two pieces of old Canton china, a small meat platter and a custard cup, formerly the property of the Commodore Truxton Family, presented by Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, D. C.

A cane, made from the wood of the home of Col. John Evans, at Morgantown, W. Va., 1776, presented by the Col. John Evans Chapter, Morgantown, W. Va., through Mrs. Parks Fisher.

A piece of silk, part of the wedding dress of a girl born on a pirate ship, presented by Mrs. J. G. MacMurphy, of Molly Reid Chapter, Derry Village, N. H.

A silver table spoon, owned by Mrs. Mary Waldron Nexsen, presented by her great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. George F. Moon, Jr., Regent Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A silver table spoon from the family of Maj. Francis Turpin, of Dorchester County, Md., presented by a descendant, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Robinson, of Louisa Adams Chapter, D. C.

A shaving mirror, used by Maj. Louie Baury during the Revolutionary War, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston, of the Army & Navy Chapter, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE B. BARLOW,
Curator General.

RECOMMENDATION: That the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), appropriated by the Board of Management, for the purchase of articles for the Museum, in 1915, be continued.

The adoption of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Gedney, and carried, *that the appropriation of \$50.00 be continued this year for the Curator General, as ordered by Congress, for the purchase of Revolutionary relics.* Miss Barlow told of the offer of a gift of the reproduction in miniature of the Liberty Bell, but as it was a fixed rule that no facsimiles should be accepted for the Museum, she wished to know what action the Board desired her to take. *The acceptance of the Liberty Bell as suggested by the Curator General* was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Mrs. Green, and carried.

Mrs. Smoot referred to the need for some slight changes in the circular, Instructions to State Regents, sent out from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, and on motion of Mrs. Hamilton, seconded by Miss Rodman, it was carried, *that Mrs. Smoot be authorized to make the verbal changes in the directions to State Regents so that it will conform to the wording of the constitution.*

Miss Barlow, as Custodian of Flags, reported on the gift to the Hall of the Illinois State Flag, which was due altogether to the enthusiasm and influence of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, who offered a prize of \$25.00, Illinois never having adopted a State flag. Thirty-

five designs were presented, and the design that was accepted was from the Rockford Chapter, the flag as made and presented being one of the most beautiful flags in the collection in the auditorium.

Mrs. Allan then appeared and read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General, and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee Chairman respectfully presents the following:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

That the clerks of the National Society be granted April 29th as a day of rest, and that the building be closed on that date.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

That the clerks be paid for the overtime caused by the work incidental to Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

That the Superintendent of the building, Mr. Phillips, be given twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) in recognition of his faithful services during the Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

That the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) be sent to the Chief of Police for the Police Fund for the efficient services of the policemen on duty during the Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

That the sum of twenty dollars (\$20.00) be sent to the Firemen's Association in recognition of the services of the firemen on duty during the Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

That all temporary clerical aid be dispensed with on or before April 29th, except the extra clerk employed in the office of the Registrar General.

Respectfully submitted,

MELINDA T. ALLAN,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The adoption of all the recommendations contained in the report of the Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Orton, and carried. The President General stated that she desired in the presence of the Board to thank the Chairman and the members of the Building and Grounds Committee for their arduous service. The President General asked also that a vote of thanks be sent to the Chairman of Press Committee, who was ill at that time, and who did a great deal of efficient work, and who was spoken of earlier in the morning as one of the very generous donors to the Museum. Moved by Mrs. Augsbury, seconded

by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that a vote of thanks and expression of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Gadsby, Chairman of Press Committee.*

Miss Finch, Chairman of Magazine Committee, said that she had nothing to report in regard to the magazine, having reported to Congress the week before, and stated that it would be impossible to send the Magazine to all the members, as voted by Congress, before the July number, and as that number was the beginning of a new volume it might be a good one to start with—that it would be impossible to make 91,000 stencils within a short time and that she would have to have help in making the stencils for the addressing machine—that the price of printing the magazine was based on the contract which provided for a certain rate per thousand, and a lower rate for each thousand over the usual number, which would make a considerable reduction when a large number was printed at one time—that she had not seen the printers since the vote was taken, and it was impossible to quote any figures, but that she would have facts and figures to give the Board at the June meeting.

Many members of the Board took part in the discussion as to the securing of advertisements for the Magazine and much interest was expressed, and the suggestion made that all chapter regents secure through their members as many advertisements as possible. A motion was finally made by Mrs. Bosley, seconded by Mrs. Brant, *that the chapter regents be notified through the D. A. R. Magazine to interest their chapters in securing advertisements and later, rates of printing be sent by the Chairman of Magazine Committee, which was carried.* Mrs. Swift moved *that the discussion on magazine question be laid over until the June meeting, which was seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried.*

The President General stated that Congress had ordered that the President General's badge should be insured, but no one was authorized to attend to the matter—that early in her administration she had been authorized by the Board to take in hand the whole matter of insurance, and she had been able to save quite a sum for the Society in placing some of the insurance, but that she would like to have the Insignia Committee take in charge the matter of insuring the President General's badge, that it was her understanding it could not be insured as low as \$5.00, but since the Committee maintained that they had ascertained it could be done, she considered it would be advisable to turn the matter over to the Insignia Committee. It was, therefore, moved by Mrs. Squires, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that this matter of insuring the Insignia belonging to the President General be referred to the Insignia Committee to arrange.*

Mrs. Smoot, Organizing Secretary General,

desired to have the decision of the Board in a matter referred by the Congress affecting her report regarding the confirmation of State Regents and State Vice-Regents—that it had seemed right and proper to her to present the name of the State Vice-Regent elect from Massachusetts, as, as far as she could see, all the laws and rulings had been complied with, and the election had been confirmed unanimously by the State Conference, but since then there having been a protest the matter had been referred to the Board by Congress. Moved by Mrs. Squires, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried, *that the matter of the election in the State of Massachusetts be referred back to Massachusetts.*

The President General asked to have read a letter which had been received by a number of the officers from Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, requesting reinstatement as a member in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The President General informed the members of the Board that this matter must be referred to counsel. Moved by Mrs. Goode, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that the matter of reinstatement of Mrs. Rich be referred to counsel.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh announced the gift of \$150 from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia with which to buy another screen for the illustrations of the magazine, thus making it possible to put back the hundred that were removed and to continue the work. The President General on behalf of the National Society accepted the gift with great appreciation, and on motion of Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, *a vote of thanks to the Molly Pitcher Chapter for its gift to National Society* was carried.

Referring to the practice that had obtained that all documents read before the Board should be published in the minutes of the meeting of the Board, the President General pointed out the impracticability of continuing to follow that method, and urging that the Board vote on any paper it desired should be included in the minutes as published in the Magazine. It was, therefore, moved by Mrs. Alexander, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, *that all documents read before the Board shall be subject to the action of the Board before printing.*

Miss Pierce read the following recommendation: That in recognition of the many years of service of our Genealogist, Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer, the position which she now fills be officially recognized at the salary of \$100 per month; thus raising this expert service in the department of the Registrar General to the same rank and remuneration as the expert accountant in the office of the Treasurer General.

Moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs.

Buel, that the recommendation, commending the increase of salary of Mrs. Pealer, making her position as Genealogist similar to that of the expert accountant in Treasurer General's office, be adopted. The President General ruled that since Congress referred the recommendation to the National Board through the proper committee, it would be necessary to refer the matter to the Building and Grounds Committee. Mrs. Allan, Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, was requested to appear and asked to present the recommendation for the increase in salary of Mrs. Pealer. Mrs. Allan explained that she would not be able to get a quorum of her Committee in the building that day, that it would be brought up in the report of her committee at the June Board meeting, but that if the Board wished to take action at once she personally could not approve the recommendation. After some discussion, the previous question was moved by Mrs. Foster and carried. The President General stated that the motion containing the word "Genealogist" would be out of order, as she did not consider the Board had the right to confer titles. Miss Pierce agreeing to the elimination of that part of her recommendation, the motion was put *that the recommendation, commending the increase of salary of Mrs. Pealer, making her position similar to that of the expert accountant in Treasurer General's office, be adopted.* Carried.

The recommendation contained in the report of the National Charity Officer, "that this Congress appropriate \$300 for the clerical and incidental expenses in the prosecution of the humanitarian work of this Organization for the ensuing year," and referred by Congress to the National Board of Management, was next presented. Moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that this recommendation be referred to the proper committee.*

The President General announced that the request had come to the chair with regard to the filling of the vacancy in the office of the 21st Vice President General. Moved by Mrs. Squires, seconded by Mrs. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Leary, and numerous others, that Mrs. Charles R. Davis of Minnesota be nominated to serve as Vice President General until 1917. Mrs. Squires referred to the splendid work accomplished by Mrs. Davis, to the bills she had pending in Congress which she could push through with much greater effect as an accredited officer of the National Society, and to the fact that she had the highest number of votes next in order, and moved *that nominations be closed.* This was seconded by Mrs. Howell and carried without dissenting vote. The President General announced that inasmuch as only one candidate had been nominated, and as the constitution required the

name must be presented in writing at one meeting, and acted on at another meeting, she would call a special meeting within the prescribed time to act on the nomination.

The announcement was made that the photographer awaited the convenience of the members to take the picture of the new Board, and it was suggested it might be well to have this done immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

Moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that each candidate for the office of President General election in 1917 be permitted to appoint a Vice-Chairman of Tellers.*

Mrs. Augsbury, speaking for the Insignia Committee, stated that the Society not having a contract for the manufacture of their insignia, their Committee was being approached by various reputable jewelers upon the subject, and wished to know if it was the desire of the Board that the Committee hear these other jewelers. The President General stated that the Committee should hear everybody, that it had always been the policy of the administration to receive bids and propositions from different concerns.

Miss Pierce here presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board..... 9
Total135
Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

and moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the nine additional applicants for membership.* This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot for the nine additional members and the President General declared them elected.

Mrs. Boone, State Regent of Kentucky, presented a petition in regard to a resolution that was adopted at the last Kentucky State Conference with reference to a Kentucky room, for the right to furnish the room known as the Assembly Room as a Kentucky State Room, for which Kentucky was to contribute \$800, of which sum \$157 had already been paid, the balance to be paid within five years, with the proviso that in case an addition or annex is made to the present building Kentucky shall have the right to the first selection of any room suitable for the purpose of a Kentucky room, the \$800 to be credited on whatever amount will be fixed as a proper charge for the room selected in the addition or annex. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs.

Buel, Miss Rodman, and Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that the request of the State Regent of Kentucky for a room be referred to Memorial Continental Hall Committee for consideration and referred back to the Board.*

Nominations for members of the Executive Committee were made as follows: Mrs. Ransdell, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Maupin, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Gedney, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Minor, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Orton, Mrs. Boyle, Miss Barlow, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Blodgett. Mrs. Orton asked to have her name taken off the list as she could not be sure of attending all the meetings. Mrs. Augsbury, Mrs. Bosley, and Mrs. Brant were appointed by the President General to act as tellers.

While the votes were being counted, the President General called attention to the little stamp that was on sale in behalf of preparedness.

Mrs. Foster moved *that we recommend to the Building and Grounds Committee for their consideration that one hour be given to clerks for lunch.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Mrs. Wait, State Regent of Michigan, presented a request from Miss McDuffee for the approval of the Board for permission to approach individuals, the plan being that one thousand individuals should be responsible for \$25 each, and asking the co-operation of State Regents, National Officers, and Vice-Presidents General to furnish her with lists of Daughters in their states who in their judgment might be willing to contribute themselves, or who have sufficient leisure and executive ability to raise \$25, these checks to be in her hands before September 1st in order to stop the interest on the debt and to have the bulk of the amount raised before the activities began in the fall, and pointing out that the approval of the Board carried with it no financial obligation, reporting that five contributions had already been received and five pledges, thus making \$250 already assured. Moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, *that the request of Miss McDuffee be granted.*

The President General announced the reappointment of Mrs. Sternberg as Chairman of Finance Committee, of Mrs. Greenawalt as Chairman of Auditing Committee, of Mrs. Maupin, Chairman of Printing Committee, and Miss Barlow, Chairman of Revolutionary Relics.

Mrs. Orton, Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, began the reading of the motions as passed.

The thanks of this Board to the House Committee for the arrangements during this Congress was moved by Mrs. Squires, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. Mrs. Squires sug-

gested also that it might be possible for the next House Committee to have a canvas placed on the floor of the Museum in order to deaden the sound, and if it were possible to have a portion of the portico to the south roofed over with canvas it would furnish a large room, thus relieving the congestion in the Museum and about the doors of the auditorium. Mrs. Sternberg felt that a large part of the confusion was due to the noisy operation of the elevator and moved that the House and Grounds Committee be requested to investigate in regard to changing of the motor power for the elevator and learn if an electric motor would not be less noisy and reasonable in price. This was seconded by Mrs. Squires and carried.

The President General spoke at some length on the idea of transforming the basement into a Dutch kitchen, thus rendering it pleasing and attractive. Moved by Mrs. Hamilton, seconded by Mrs. Goode and Mrs. Dinwiddie, and carried, that the President General appoint a committee to transform the basement under her advice. Moved by Mrs. Moody, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and carried, that Kentucky be given the privilege of choosing between the Dutch kitchen and the Assembly Room. Moved by Mrs. Alexander, seconded by Mrs. Boone, and carried, that in case Kentucky gives up the Assembly Room, Louisiana may have next opportunity on same terms.

The Chairman of Tellers here presented the report of the tellers, showing that there were 58 members present and voting, and that of the 16 candidates, the nine receiving the largest number of votes were Mrs. Ransdell, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Barlow. The adoption of the report of the Tellers was moved by Mrs. Orton, seconded by Mrs. Augsbury and carried, the President General declaring elected as members of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Ransdell, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Barlow.

Mrs. Augsbury reported for the National Chairman of Insignia Committee that the recommendation of the Insignia Committee "that a special badge for State Regents is hereby authorized, and that the word 'Ex' be placed thereon after the Regent's term of office has expired, and that the word 'Honorary' may be substituted in place of the word 'Ex' when so

desired and so entitled," which had been referred by Congress to the Committee to refer to the Board for action, met with the approval of the Committee, and Mrs. Augsbury moved that the recommendation of the Insignia Committee regarding the State Regents' badge be adopted. This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

The motions that had been passed since the reading of the first were now read by Mrs. Orton, and, there being no corrections, were approved.

Mrs. Green made the motion that an invitation is extended to our President General to attend the Missouri State Conference next October, which was seconded by Mrs. Painter. The President General expressed her appreciation of the invitation and said she would certainly attend if she could. An invitation was also extended by Mrs. Alexander, State Regent of Louisiana, to the President General and the Board to meet with the Louisiana Daughters next March in New Orleans, to which invitation the President General responded for the Board that as many as possible of the Board would accept, and that she would try to be present.

Mrs. Speight, Chairman of Souvenirs, reported on the souvenir medal gotten out by her for the 25th anniversary celebration last October, and stated that she had been very ill for five weeks and was unable to make a full report; that many of the medals were scattered in the various states in the hands of Daughters who were disposing of them, but that up to the time she had left home 260 had been paid for and the money turned over to the jeweler, and that there was still due him \$88; but there were quite a number of medals on hand, and if the State Regents would have these shown at their state conferences many of the Daughters would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase them. The President General thanked Mrs. Speight for her efforts as Chairman of the Souvenir Committee, and for all she had done in connection with the matter of the medals.

On motion of Mrs. Gedney, seconded by Mrs. Dinwiddie, it was carried at 3 p. m. that we adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. EDWARD) MARY ANDERSON ORTON,
for ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Special Meeting, May 1, 1916

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the Vice President General from Alabama, Mrs. Rhett Goode, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, May 1, 1916, at 10:25 a. m.

Mrs. Goode led in the Lord's Prayer, after which she stated that at the request of the President General she was occupying the chair at this special meeting called for the purpose of electing the Vice President General nominated at the Board meeting of April 24.

Moved by Mrs. Sternberg, seconded by Mrs. Thomas, and carried, *that we confirm the nomination of Mrs. Goode of Alabama as Chairman of the Board to elect the Vice President General nominated at the last Board meeting.*

Mrs. Young was requested to serve as Recording Secretary General *pro tem.* in the absence of Mrs. Boyle.

Those present were Mrs. Goode, Alabama; Mrs. Thomas, Colorado; Mrs. Spencer, Tennessee; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Smoot, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Sternberg, Librarian General; Active Officers: Mrs. Brumbaugh, District of Columbia; Mrs. Squires, Minnesota; Mrs. Young, North Dakota; State Regents.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Spencer tellers, explaining that the election would be by ballot. The tellers reported that Mrs. Charles R. Davis had been unanimously elected the 21st Vice President Gen-

eral. Moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Smoot, and carried, *that the report of the tellers announcing the election of Mrs. Charles R. Davis for the 21st Vice President General be adopted.*

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem.*, and there being no objections, the Chair announced the minutes were approved.

At 10:35, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Immediately following adjournment, Mrs. Ransdell, Treasurer General; Miss Barlow, Curator General; Mrs. Swift, Vice President General from California, and Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Regent from West Virginia, arrived, too late to take part in the meeting, much to their regret.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE M.) AUGUSTA FREEMAN YOUNG,
for ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Number of Members Admitted, from Each State

At the Board Meeting, June 22d, 1916

Alabama	21	Nebraska	19
Arizona	1	New Hampshire	14
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	28
California	32	New Mexico	2
Colorado	23	New York	130
Connecticut	44	North Carolina	27
District of Columbia.....	18	Ohio	79
Florida	12	Oklahoma	10
Georgia	44	Oregon	14
Idaho	2	Pennsylvania	84
Illinois	82	Rhode Island	8
Indiana	34	South Carolina	36
Iowa	52	South Dakota	4
Kansas	32	Tennessee	23
Kentucky	32	Texas	34
Louisiana	5	Utah	2
Maine	26	Vermont	24
Maryland	11	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	61	Washington	18
Michigan	65	West Virginia	22
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	20
Mississippi	19	Wyoming	4
Missouri	75	Hawaii	1
Montana	9	Total	1333

